The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,512.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Irvine, will be despatched on the 12th April 1870, at noon.

	April 1870		April.
Leave Bombay	12	Leave Colombo	18
„ Rutnagherry	13	„ Galle	19
„ Vingorla	13	„ Negapatam	22
„ Carwar	13	„ Pondicherry	23
„ Mangalore	14	„ Madras	26
„ Tellicherry	14	„ Coconada	28
„ Cannanore	15	„ Vizagapatam	29
„ Calicut	15	„ Bimlipatam	29
„ Beypore	15	„ Gopalpore	30
„ Cochin	16		May.
„ Tuticorin	17	„ False Point	1
		Arrive Calcutta	2

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on the 18th April 1870, at noon.

Up.	April.	Down.	May.
Leave Bombay	18	Leave Bussorah	6
„ Kurrachee	22	„ Mahomerah	6
„ Guadur	23	„ Fao	6
„ Muscat	26	„ Bushire	8
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Linga	10
„ Linga	29	„ Bunder Abbas	12
„ Bushire May	2	„ Muscat	14
„ Fao	3	„ Guadur	16
„ Mahomerah	3	„ Kurrachee	18
Arrive Bussorah	4	Arrive Bombay	21

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Via Suez Canal.

THE new A. I. Screw Steamer BYWELL CASTLE, 891 tons register, 120 horse power, will be despatched hence about 12th proximo.

For Freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT via SUEZ CANAL.

THE A. I. Screw Steamer MILBANKE, 843 tons register, 150 Horse Power, Captain Smith, will be despatched hence about 12th proximo.

For freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 11th April, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 3rd May, and will be followed by the AFRIQUE, to sail about the 5th June.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th April, 1870.

FOR HONGKONG.

THE A. 1 Screw Steamer NIGER, 1,100 tons register. This vessel, shortly expected from England via the Suez Canal, has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched hence promptly after arrival, the greater part of the cargo required being engaged. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st April 1870.

FOR LONDON.

CALLING AT HAVRE, IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFER.

THE new first class AA. 1 Iron Ship BRITISH EMPIRE, 1,499 tons register, Alexander Deuchard, Commander, having fully half of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. She has superior accommodation for a few First Class Passengers, for particulars regarding which or freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship British Empire.

Bombay, 31st March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship MONARCHY, Captain Day, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Day will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

HARBORD & Co.,
Agents for Captain Day, Ship Monarchy.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34.. } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th April via the Canal to Liverpool.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE MAGDALA, leaving 25th April, and the NEERA, 21st May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	£55
Second Class	£35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent w. a.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under any flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight:—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea	24 shillings per ton of	40 Eng. c. ft.
Indigo, Silk	60 „ „	20 cwt.
Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper		
Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c.	40 „ „	20 cwt.

inclusive of transhipment-expences, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent Lst.

From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep.
10 „ 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mail between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, and Archipelago Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food
Suez	38	22		8	
Port Said	40	24		9	
Messina	48	33		12	
Naples	50	35		13	
Leghorn	53	36		15	
Genoa	53	36		15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any other of the Company's regular Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Ticket, provided there is room for their accommodation.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half amount of the fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class steamer EGITTO, 1,800 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers will be despatched from Bombay by the end of May.

For Prospectus of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
½ „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA, (1,727 tons, and 300 H.P.,) Captain G. N. Hector, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 14th April, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 13th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
9th April 1870.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Sunday, the 17th April, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CANDIA, (1,982 tons, and 450 H. P.,) Captain W. Blake, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Saturday the 16th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 5-30 P. M. on Saturday, the 16th April, and again at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
9th April 1870.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH and SON'S Ship CITY of CASHMERE, 980 tons register, Captain Bryce, will be despatched hence about 10th proximo.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A high caste fleabitten ARAB HORSE, very fast, goes in single and double harness, with a neat light Mail Phaeton. Price for the whole turn-out SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY (750) RUPEES. Apply to P. W., office of this Paper. The Horse or Carriage can be sold separately if required.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY & Co.

SALE BY AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSABHOY & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Medow Street, Fort, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE, &c., &c., of a Gentleman changing his Residence, the same comprising Plated, Glass, and Crockery Wares, the Furniture consisting of Round, Pier, Sofa, Washing, and Dressing Tables, Chairs, Sideboard, Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, a fine Mahogany Self-repeater Square Pianoforte by J. C. Doring and Co., teapoys, book-shelf, English Iron Bedstead, Conversation Couches with silk lining with Chairs to match, hanging, argand, wall, and table Lamps, &c., &c.

Also, on account of the concerned, an assortment of handsome Fancy Goods, consisting of Parian Figures, gilt Time-pieces and Flower Vases in glass domes on gilt stands, Fancy Flower Pots on gilt stands, iron folding Tables and Chairs, sets of gilt hanging and wall Kerosine Oil Lamps, earthern and glass water and Tea Services, Bird Cages, large Oil Paintings in rich gilt frames, Woollen Rugs, &c., &c.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

WEDNESDAY, 13th APRIL, 1870.

GRAND
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT,

Tendered by the Representatives of the DRAMATIC PROFESSION now in Bombay to

MR. H. RICHARDSON,
LATE STAGE MANAGER.

BOMBAY, 9th April 1870.

To MR. H. RICHARDSON,
LATE STAGE MANAGER, THEATRE ROYAL.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned, Members of the Dramatic Profession, at present in Bombay, beg to suggest that you should, previous to your departure, devote an evening to your especial Benefit. Trusting that your friends and well-wishers will give you a substantial proof of their appreciation of your merits as an Actor and a Gentleman, —We are, Sir, yours truly,

W. B. GILL.
F. H. POLLOCK.
E. D. HAYGARTH.
ALBERTO ZELMAN.
O. DEERING.
S. HERBERTE.
WADDY DEERING.

BOMBAY, 9th April.

Madam, and Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in accepting your kind offer contained in the above, and am compelled to name WEDNESDAY next, as the only available evening previous to the departure of the Australian Mail by which several of you depart. Thanking you sincerely for your timely offer, and trusting that your future professional career will be more prosperous than my late one,—I am Madam, and Gentlemen, yours very truly,

H. RICHARDSON.

FIRST and ONLY APPEARANCE of

MR. W. B. GILL,

Principal Comedian of the Lyceum Theatre, Calcutta, and future Lessee of that Establishment, who is now en route by Mail Steamer to engage a Company for the next Season, and has obligingly consented to appear in two of his

CELEBRATED IMPERSONATIONS.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, 13th April, will be presented the elegant Comedy in two Acts, entitled,

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS!

Admiral Kingston	W. H. RICHARDSON
Lieutenant Kingston	Mr. F. Pollock
Dennis (a Waiter)	Mr. W. B. Gill
Short	Mr. O. Deering
Mrs. Pontifex	Mrs. Richardson
Mary Mortimer	Miss Waddy Deering

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

OVERTURE	Signor Zelman
HUNTING SONG (by special desire) "The Horn of Chase"	Mrs Richardson
COMIC SONG	Mr F Pollock
BALLAD	Mr S Herberte
DOUBLE SAILOR'S HORNPIPE	Miss W Deering and Mrs. Richardson.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with the Laughable Farce of

THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT.

Mandeville	Mr Pollock
Splash	Mr W B Gill
Aurelia	Miss Deering
Lucy	Mrs Richardson

in which will be introduced

The Dancing Lesson	By Mr Gill
"When a little farm we keep," the celebrated Duet	By Mrs Richardson & Mr Gill
And the famous patter Song, "What's a Woman like?"	By Mr Gill.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs SOUNDY & Co's where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY. Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.—In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, an Insolvent Trader.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FINAL ACCOUNTS of the abovenamed Estate, with the Vouchers, have THIS DAY been FILED in the office of the Prothonotary—Dated this 11th day of April 1870.

MANISTY & HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

AUCTION SALE of very elegant and costly HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS and PORCELAIN WARES, magnificent PIER GLASSES in gilt frames, a first class English MAHOGANY PIANO by John Broadwood and Sons, valuable CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., &c., at the MALABAR CASTLE, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs BOMANJEE DOSABHOY and Co. are instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Residence, at the above-mentioned place, the very elegant and costly HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., of Henry Forman, Esquire, proceeding to Europe, of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days previous to the day of sale.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at GIRGAUM, BREACH CANDY, or PALLOW ROAD.—On MONDAY, the 25th April, at 4 P. M., Messrs HEERALALL and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 14th March 1864, by order of Moroba Fuckoorjee, on account and risk of the mortgagors, Ramchunder Succaram, Viswanath Succaram and Hurrychund Succaram, all those the three undivided equal fourth parts or shares of, and in all that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the Girgaum Breach, Candy or Pallow Road, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 454, registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No.   , containing by admeasurement 433 square yards, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the house of Janardhun Abbajee, on or towards the west by the public road called Breach Candy, Pallow, or Girgaum Road, on the north by the house of Madhowrao Canoba, and on the south by the house of Luxumon Raghonathjee. For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE
FOR
LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION, &c., &c.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,
No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH.—A fine PORTRAIT of H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH on toned India paper engraved by William Holl after A. de Salomé.

The original picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy of London, and was engraved by Royal command; it is the only engraved Portrait of H. R. H. in existence.

We have just received a few copies, and we can positively state that they are the only ones sent to India for sale.

Size of Picture 22 inches by 16 inches. They can be had either framed or unframed.

SOUNDY AND Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„ 125 each.
Do. 800 „	„ 100 „
American Union Scales	„ 30 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 15 „
Do. 4 „	„ 10 „
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	„ 10 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, „	„ 6 „
Condensed Milk „	„ 12 „
American Cheese	„ 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Hoop Iron.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

		Rs. a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S	„ Silk and Wool	9 8
BADHAM'S	„ Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ French Colored Shirts	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	„ White Shirts	60 0 „
BADHAM'S	„ Overland Suits	85 0
BADHAM'S	„ Travelling Suits	85 0
BADHAM'S	„ Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	„ All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S	„ Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S	„ Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

		Rs. a.
GLOVES.	Ladies' "White and Black" Straw and Lavender and most fashionable Colours	2 12 per pair.
GLOVES.	Gents White Straw and Lavender and the recent new shades	3 0 per pair.
HANDKERCHIEFS.	Ladies' Hem Stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs	10 to 15.
CAMBRIC.	Ladies' Printed Cambric for Morning Dresses	0 12 per yard.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
APOLLO HOUSE. BOMBAY.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.

SEASON 1870.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival, Overland, of special selections in their Departments for the above Season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto ditto	18	to 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	to 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	to 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do., Mixed Striped	21	to 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
BADHAM'S	Ditto Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	to 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	to 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	to 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Wove Flax, or Prince of Wales Shirting, a new material, absorbing, and comfortable for the Rains	7	
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns.	12	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	9	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	9½	
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45	
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	to 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts each	7	to 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3 0
	The Rotton Row	3 0
	The Bond Street	3 0
	The Latest Novelty	3 0
	The O. K. Thing	3 0
	The Baden Baden	3 0
	The Harrogate	3 0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 30
BADHAM'S	Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	to 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	to 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	to 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	to 6
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	to 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	to 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets per pair	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs. as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland Eglington	Drab latest shape T'll	10 0
	Jerome Cantab Isis Derby Worthing Brighton	Drab and Black	7 8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland Eglington	The new shape Extra quality	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's		16 0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall per doz.	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7 0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7 0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7 0
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2 8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3 0
	United Service	3 0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3 0
	Patent do. do.	3 0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS, { Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special White Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufacturers, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. { The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every requisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. { Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking. } With patent inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

BADHAM'S HELMETS. { The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside 18

BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.	Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to 30
	do do chased	15	to 30
	do do enameled	15	to 30
	Gold Sleeve Links	18	to 30
	do Shirt Studs	14	to 30
	do Collar Studs	8	to 10
	do Scarf Ring	10	to 15
	do Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10	to 30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs, look s equal to solid Gold at half the price.

BADHAM'S LINENS.	Damask Napkins of all sizes	
	Damask Table Clocks to dine four to twenty	
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs	12½ to 25
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border	6½ to 16½
	Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty	30

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

Apollo House. Bombay.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

JOONUS TYEB,
Civil, Naval, and Military Tailor and Outfitter, Habit Maker.
No. 9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

JOONUS TYEB respectfully solicits a continuance of the support he has received for the past 15 years. His Season's Stock just to hand, consisting of Mixed Silks, Meltons, Diagonals, Venetians, Oxford and Cambridge Coatings, Fancy Doe Skins, Tweeds, Angolas, Heathers, Bedfords, Cords, Whip Cords, and all the latest Patterns in Trousering.

A large variety of Patterns in Washing Quilting, Cotton and Linen, for Vests.

Military Requirements.

Full dress Sword Belts.
Full dress Sword Knots.
Full Dress Sash.
Brass and Steel Scabbards.
Gold and Silver Crowns and Stars.
Infantry Gold Lace.
Oak Leaf Lace.
Gold Lace Cap Peaks.
Uniforms of every description made to order.
A very large assortment of Cotton and Linen, Drills, Kharkee, Imperials, &c , for washing suits and Shikarring.

Fancy Department.

A nice selection of Silk Neck-ties, Scarfs, Gent's Shirt Collars in every shape, Gent's Shirts, Socks, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Undervests, Drawers, &c., &c., Travelling Wrappers, Railway Rugs in sizes, Leather Straps, &c., &c., Scotch Mauds, Portmanteaus, Hat Cases, Silk Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Dog Cart Umbrellas.

Hats of almost every description, at very moderate prices.

Gentlemen may depend that every order entrusted to us shall have our best and earliest attention with a guarantee of a perfect fit, our establishment being entirely under European management.

JOONUS TYEB, Outfitter.

9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 15th and 16th instant, for the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Bombay, 5th April 1870. J. HECTOR, Agent.

STOLEN, from the office of Mooljee Anundjee, Mucceadum, on the 3rd instant, the following CURRENCY NOTES—viz: Nos 11,005 to 11,014 inclusive (10 Notes, value Rs 1,000 each; and 9 other Notes, of the same value whose numbers are not yet ascertained. Merchants, Bankers and Traders are therefore CAUTIONED against accepting them in payment. Any one giving INFORMATION that will lead to the recovery of the above Notes will be most handsomely Rewarded on applying to the above, opposite Messrs Crawford's, Auctioneers, Marine Street.

WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation.)—A FINAL DIVIDEND on the Shares of the WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY, Limited, of Five-and-a-half Annas per Share, WILL BE PAID at the office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on and after the 12th day of April, on the Shareholders signing the Receipt Sheet in due form.

H. MAXWELL, } Liquidators.
J. A. FORBES, }

Bombay, 4th April 1870.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

NOTICE.—The Executive Engineer, Kirkee, will receive TENDERS, on or before the 12th instant, for about Forty-eight Tons of CAST IRON GIRDERS and COLUMNS.

2. Drawings and Specification may be seen, and particulars learnt, on personal application, at the Executive Engineer's Office, at Kirkee, during office hours.

3. The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Executive Engineer's Office, } W. S. HOWARD,
Kirkee, 7th April 1870. } Executive Engineer, Kirkee.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, at his Office, at Mazagon, up to noon on the 20th instant, for the CONSTRUCTION by CONTRACT of a THERMOGRAPH ROOM and SHED, also for CONSTRUCTING PILLARS of POREBUNDER STONE in the MAGNETOGRAPH ROOM of the GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY at Colaba.

Tenders must be made on Printed Forms, which will be supplied on application.

The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

Plans and Estimates of the above work can be seen, and all particulars relating to this Contract may be learnt, on personal application, during Office hours, on the 11th, 12th, and 13th instant, at the Office of

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Bombay Defences.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of WAX CLOTH, Wrapping Cloth, Country Sealing Wax, Twine, Gunny, Dammer, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be RECEIVED by the undersigned on the 29th April 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd. Parties tendering must make a Cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the Department.

3rd. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4th. Samples of the articles to be supplied, and the forms of tender can be seen, and particulars known by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., daily.

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay General Post Office, 31st March 1870.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED, for the EASTER HOLIDAYS, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 15th and 16th instant:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner is prepared to SUPPLY the following newly-imported COTTON SEEDS for sowing during the ensuing season:—

Egyptian	at Rs. 10 per cwt.
New Orleans	at Rs. 25 „
Sea Island	at Rs. 25 „
Peruvian	at Rs. 25 „
Bourbon	at Rs. 10 „

The above rates are exclusive of packing and transport charges, when forwarded to the Mofussil.

As a general average, an acre of ground requires from ten to twelve pounds of seed.

It is requested that requisitions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible (addressed to Mr. HARRISON, Senior Cotton Inspector), in order that applicants may be enabled of make their own arrangements for the careful preservation to their Seed until sowing time.

Applications for Hinguaghat and Dharwar American Seed should be made at once to enable the Cotton Commissioner to estimate the total quantities of those Seeds which it will be necessary to procure.

G. F. FORBES, Cotton Commissioner.

Town Hall, Bombay, 19th March 1870.

THE BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Several influential members of the Bombay community having represented to Mrs. Buxton (pupil of Jacques Herz, and student of the Conservatoires of Music in Brussels and Antwerp) that an Institution where Music, Instrumental and Vocal, would be thoroughly taught, on moderate terms, is a want that has been long felt, she, acting on their suggestion, has founded the above Academy: it has been located in the house known as the "Nunnery," next the residence lately occupied by the Rev. E. H. Cooper, "The Wilderness," Mazagon.

The house has been suitably fitted up for the accommodation both of visitors and pupils. The Concert Hall (100 ft by 43) possesses good acoustic properties.

Mrs. Buxton has been so fortunate as to secure the services of Signor Alberto Zelman as Musical Director and Professor of the Institution, and those of Mr. Herberte Scuse (late of the Sacred Harmonic Society, London,) as Assistant in the training of the Singing Classes.

Classes will be formed for tuition in the Tonic Solfa system: particular attention will be paid to the cultivation and development of the voice.

The pupils of this Academy will receive a Sound Education both in the Theory and Practice of Music. Hours will be set apart for the tuition of Native Ladies, who (should they desire it) will be under the immediate care of Mrs. Buxton herself.

In connection with the Institution, Concerts will be given, when pupils will have an opportunity of displaying the advancement made in their studies. Grand Evening Concerts will also be given twice a month, in which the professionals connected with the Institution and distinguished Amateurs will perform. These Concerts will consist of Classical, Operatic, and Popular Music; and, occasionally, of Sacred Music entirely.

Any member tolerably proficient in music, wishing to perform at any of the Concerts, will have the privilege of attending the rehearsals for such Concert, gratis.

All Concerts will be free to members and pupils: there will be a few tickets issued to visitors not connected with the Institution.

The Proprietress of this Institution is sanguine that, with the encouragement and support of the Musical Public, she will be the means of laying the foundation of an Academy of Music similar to those established in the principal Cities of Europe.

It is gratifying to Mrs. Buxton to announce that she has already been promised the support of some influential members of the Bombay community.

Subjoined is the proposed Scale of Charges:—

	Per month. Rs.
Instruction in the Theory and Practice of Music, on any Instrument, two Lessons per week, of one hour each	15
Instruction in Vocal Music, two Lessons per week, of one hour each	20
Instruction in either Vocal or Instrumental Music, in a Class, two Lessons per week, of one hour each	5
Instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, four Lessons per week, of one hour each	30
Instruction by Lecture (in class) in Harmony, thorough Bass and Composition, two Lectures per week, of one hour each	10
Private instruction in the preceding, two Lessons per week, of one hour each	20

Pupils may be attended at their own residences.

The Subscription for Members will be Rs. 15 per quarter.

Schools attended by special arrangement.

Families will be constituted members at a reduction of 50 per cent for every Ticket after the first.

The Academy is open from this date, and Mrs. Buxton is prepared to register the names of Members and Pupils. All Communications to be addressed to

MRS. BUXTON,
The Bombay Academy of Music, Mazagon.

The Bombay Academy of Music, 11th April 1870.

PURE AERATED WATERS,
MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

Special attention is given to the purification of the water employed, whereby the superiority of the Company's preparations is maintained.

SODA WATER AND POTASH WATER.

TONIC or QUININE WATER.—The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating water testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the public.

SELTZER WATER, from an analysis of the German Spa Waters.

LEMONADE AND GINGERADE.

AERATED WATERS FOR MEDICINAL USE.

PURE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER, 15 grs. (Liq. Sodæ Effervescens P.B.)
POTASH, 15 grs. (Liq. Potassæ Effervescens P.B.)
CITRATE OF POTASH, 30 grs.
AMMONIA, 10 grs.
LITHIA, 5 grs. (Liq. Lithiæ Effervescens P.B.)
LITHIA POTASH.
LITHIA AMMONIA, &c.

N.B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, to ensure the liquid covering the Corks, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla,) & POONA.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
(Opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

Places of Business and Agencies.

Calcutta	Belatee Bungalow.	
London	Offices and Bonded Vault, Mincing Lane.	
Paris	Rue de Bonde.	
China	Hongkong.	
„	Shanghai.	
Manilla	Strada Philipinas.	
Wine Districts	Coblentz.	Rheims.
	Moselle	Bordeaux.
	Frankfort O. M.	Cognac.
	Epernay.	

CLARETS

Reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market, and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Lafitte	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity, full flavour and effervescence, Best Brand	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk, best brand	36 0

BURGUNDY, STILL.

20 0	White Capsule	16 0
25 0	Red Capsule	20 0

CHAMPAGNES.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

Credit		Cash.
32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine.	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw coloured, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry.	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very luscious and dry, a good Dinner Wine.	39 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvees of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvee as above, but not so dry	40 0

PINTS.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

HALF PINTS of Champagne suitable for Overland travellers.

IMPORTANT.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
36 0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Brauenberg, Vintage 1862	23 0
20 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
33 0	Winningen ditto 1862	30 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

BASS'S BEER.

Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.
KILDERKINS AND HOGSHEADS.

Messes should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.
Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

For SHERRIES, SPIRITS, PORTS, SAUTERNS, &c., see TO-MORROW'S ISSUE.

NOTICES.

MATHERAN ALEXANDRA HOTEL—PROPRIETOR, J. C. PINTO.—The PROPRIETOR undertakes to LOOK after BUNGALOWS on the Hill and to pay the Servants monthly and arrange for and superintend repairs on receipt of sufficient advances.

The charge for these services is Rs. 30 per annum.

A Register of Houses to be let is kept, and any House on the Register will be shown to Visitors free of charge.

A commission of 4 per cent on the rent will be charged to the owners of Houses let by the Proprietor of this Hotel.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the

FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

No. 5 Apollo Street.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Rooms, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived:—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand.)

		Rs. as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry	(Labelled)	74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil	„ Qts.	36 0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil	„ „	32 0
GOOD SPARKLING, do.	„ „	27 0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs. as.
COGNAC, Old Pale........Black capsule	32 0
COGNAC, Superior Pale...Yellow capsule	28 0
COGNAC, Pale ....White capsule	25 0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22 0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21 0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21 0
IRISH WHISKEY	23 0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21 0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	23 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd „ RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.

(Our own Brand.)

		Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON...Gold capsule	per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN...Black capsule	„	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER...Blue capsule	„	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE...Yellow capsule	„	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN..........Green capsule	„	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac) ......Red capsule	„	15 8	9 0
MEDOC ....White capsule	„	13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES.....Red capsule	„	22 0	12 0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Ruinart Pere et Fils' CHAMPAGNE, Green Seal.

Magnums in 1 doz. cases Rs. 82 per dozen.
Quarts, in 1 „ „ 42 per „
Pints in 2 „ „ 21 per „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

JAMES MUIR and SON'S Celebrated EDINBURGH PALE ALE—

Quarts, Rs. 4-12; Pints, Rs. 3-4 per doz.

In casks of 4 and 8 dozen; Cash, from our Godowns only. Apply to our Godown-keeper.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, just received ex SAM MENDEL from Messrs. T. Oakes & Co., of 10 Austin Friars, London. These Wines are largely consumed in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies:—

Pale Dinner Sherry, Bronze Caps, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Fine Dry Pale Sherry, Green „ „ 19 „
Superior Old Pale Sherry, Yellow „ „ 24 „

LEGGATT & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd & James.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Agents for the above well known Firm, HAVE ON SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per dozen.
CHAMPAGNE, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnums	Rs. 80
Do. do. do.	40
Do. do. do. Half Pints	12
Do. do. do. a Crown	33
MOSELLE, Sparkling 1st quality	36
Do. Fine do. Brand a Crown	30
HOCK, Sparkling, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still, Red Seal	19
Do. Superior, Green Seal	46
SHERRY, Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden do.	29
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	30
CLARET, Light, Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Sea	23
Do. Red do. Pints	17
Do. do. do. Quarts	32
PORT, Black Seal	26
Do. do. Pints	14
BRANDY, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
OLD TOM, Red Seal	18
DRY GIN, Black Seal	16
CURACOA, Sweet or Dry	42
MARASCHINO	48

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.

Elphinstone Circle, January, 1870.

WANTED.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS and Passengers arriving Bombay can be accommodated with First Class BOARD and LODGING at Rs. 4 per day, five minutes walk from the Fort.

Permanent Boarders at a reduced rate.

Quarters good and healthy, commanding a view of Back Bay, Harbour and Esplanade. Address "Gazette" Office, Fort, No. 44.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET, from the 25th instant, the BUNGALOW now occupied by Edward Bigg, Esq. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to Messrs EDWARD BIGG & Co., Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st May 1870, a COMMODIOUS and AIRY BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Sir Charles Sargent, Kt. Apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ROBERT GREY & Co., SHIP-BUILDERS and OWNERS of the PATENT SLIP and DRY DOCK, MOULMEIN, BRITISH BURMAH.—The SLIP is one of the largest size. Ships and Steamers up to 1,200 tons burthen can be thoroughly repaired and examined on it.

The Dry Dock is capable of taking in Steamers of 300 feet in length. Repairs of all descriptions to both iron and wooden ships made under European superintendence by experienced workmen.

Charges made on the Calcutta scale for work and material, except Teakwood, which we supply at 25 per cent. below Calcutta rates.

ROBERT GREY & Co.

September, 1869.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON, having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer Surbiton via Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES:

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. H. MANN & Co., MANGALORE and MERCARA.
„ JAMES, ANDREW & Co., CALICUT.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

Monday Afternoon.

Market dull. Rates lowered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	109
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
40,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	615
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	182½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,450
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	332½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
37,096	250	125	6 do.	National Bank of India	135
80,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,590
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,055
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	680
5,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	183
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,060
5,000	2,000	1,4[illegible]	Nil	Port Canning	290

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237½
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	780
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	32
500	2,000	800	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
3,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	310

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	715
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,680
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	685
900	500	all		Broach Mills	160
800	5,000	all		Dhurumsey Spinning	1850
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,340
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	740
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,315
600	2,500	2,000	...	Royal	1,850

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,050
300	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	570
250	3,300	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	490
	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,060
200	500	all	93do.	Do. New	520
500	4,880	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,700
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,200
150	8,500	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	8,900
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	890
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,600
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	740
1,500	1,000	55	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	295
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
220	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,640

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	19
15	3½		Do. China	5
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1½
			East India Bank's	15—16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	605
3,500	2,400		B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,4[illegible]		Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11 3/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11½d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	99⅞
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	222

CALCUTTA.—7th April, 1870.

Government Securities.—The alteration in the Bank of Bengal rates caused a depression in the market, and very little business was done. 4 per cents, only trifling amounts sold at Rs. 95-13 and 95-12 or 5-3 to 5-4 discount. 5 per cents of 1856-57 were purchased at Rs. 107 and 107-2. 5 per cents were placed at Rs. 113 and 113-2.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures sold at from Rs. 107-2 to 107-12.

The Bank of Bengal raised its rates of interest and discount, one per cent. all round. A good number of shares, were bought, by different parties, for investments, at Rs. 1,300.

A sale of National Bank shares was made at Rs. 127, exclusive of the dividend.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—April 11.

Beale, Colonel, 22nd Regiment N. I., to rejoin, from Ahmednuggur.

Raymond, Ensign, 74th Regiment, on sick leave, from Cawnpore.

Maxwell, Lieutenant, 2nd Grenadiers, to rejoin, from England.

Wetherall, Captain, 108th Regiment, on leave, from England.

Roberts, Captain, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, from Deolalee.

Atkinson, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Regiment, on sick leave, from [illegible].

Tho[illegible], Lieutenant, 2-19th Regiment, on sick leave, from Calcutta.

Browne, Ensign, 77th Regiment, to join Regiment, from Calcutta.

Haggard, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Kirkee.

Kirke, Captain, 2-19th Regiment, on sick leave, from Calcutta.

Penn, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.

Whyte, Lieutenant, 14th Regiment M. N. I., on sick leave, from Mangalore.

Beadey, Lieutenant, 102nd Foot, to join, from Kamptee.

Thom, Deputy Inspector General, Medical, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Elder, Major, 6th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Kettlewell, Captain, 20th Regiment N. I., on sick leave, from Deesa.

Price, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Surat.

Clark, Captain, 8th Light Infantry, on leave, from Kamptee.

Van Heythuysen, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.

Elgee, Colonel, Royal Artillery, from Ahmedabad.

Garrett, Captain, Bengal S. C., to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—April 11.

Haggard, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.

Mignon, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

Hill, Major, 1st B. Cavalry, on medical certificate, to England.

Elgee, Colonel, Royal Artillery, to Poona.

Garrett, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Calcutta.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 5.)

Mr. T. A. N. Chase, Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, one month's privilege leave.

Mr. W. P. Austin, Assistant Collector of Malabar, two months' privilege leave, from 8th May.

Mr. R. V. Mayor, Assistant Director of Revenue Settlement, three months' privilege leave.

Mr. W. A. Symonds, 1st Uncovenanted Assistant for Settlement in Tinnevelly, three months' privilege leave.

Mr. John Wallace, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, for one month.

Mr. Charles Jeffrey Knox, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, for one month.

Major J. H. M. Shaw Stewart, R. E., Consulting Engineer for Railways, thirty days' preparatory leave.

Captain R. F. Oakes, R. E., Superintending Engineer of the 5th Division, three months' cumulative privilege leave from the 16th April 1870.

Lieutenant J. Pennycuick, R. E., Executive Engineer of the third grade, preparatory leave for one month, from date of quitting his station.

Mr. James Burn Pennington, to officiate as Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, during the employment of Mr. Grose, on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Andrew John Stuart, to officiate as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevelly, during the employment of Mr. Pennington on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Gribble Turner, to be Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam.

Mr. Herbert Frederick Clogstoun, to officiate as Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam during the absence of Mr Turner on leave or until further orders.

Mr. Arundel Tagg, to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, during the absence of Mr. Hardinge on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Martin Winterbotham to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary—to join immediately.

Assistant Surgeon John Francis Fitzpatrick, M.D., to act as Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of the Jail at Tranquebar, until further orders—to have effect from the 20th March.

Lieutenant Charles John Birch Harris, Staff Corps, to act as Superintendent of Police in Salem during the absence on leave of Captain Warlow, or until further orders—to take effect from the date of Captain Warlow's departure.

Captain George Edwin Borradaile, Madras Staff Corps, to act as Superintendent of the Central Jail at Vellore, during the absence of Captain McLeod on leave, or until further orders.

Captain John Frederick Taynton Sherman, Madras Staff Corps, to be employed with the Nair Brigade in Travancore, vice Major A. Drury.

Assistant Surgeon William Macrae, M.B., to officiate as Surgeon, 3rd District, Presidency, during the employment of Dr. Duff on other duty, on until further orders.

Mr. H. Lyons, Assistant Engineer of the third grade, on probation, to be Assistant Engineer of the second grade, vice Major F. M. Raynsford proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Lieutenant R. F. Taylor, Assistant Engineer of the second grade, to be Assistant Engineer of the first grade, vice Mr. O'Ratigan promoted.

Captain J. O. Hasted, R.E., Executive Engineer of the third grade, to be Executive Engineer of the second grade, vice Mr. Lawford proceeded on furlough to Europe.

Captain G. V. Law of the Staff Corps, Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, to be Executive Engineer of the third grade, vice Captain Smith.

Mr. K. D. P. Roberts, Assistant Engineer of the 2nd grade, to be Assistant Engineer of the first grade, vice Mr. Paynter promoted.

Lieutenant J. F. Dorward, R. E., Assistant Engineer of the second grade, to be Assistant Engineer of the first grade, vice Lieutenant Smith promoted.

The following transfers are ordered :—

Mr. G. S. Sage, Executive Engineer of the second grade, from the Godavery to the Kistna District, on being relieved.

Mr. R. Smith, Executive Engineer of the second grade, from the Nellore to the Madras District.

Messrs. J. W. Martin and J. C. Larminie, Assistant Engineers of the third grade, on probation, from special duty, to the Godavery District.

Mr. J. Oshaughnessy, Assistant Engineer of the first grade, from special duty at Cochin, to the Tanjore District.

Mr. G. T. Walch, Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, from the Tanjore to the Nellore District.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court, of Mr. A. P. W. Begbie, to act as Deputy Registrar of the High Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction, during the absence of Mr. T. Weir on leave, or until further orders.

The Right Reverend the Bishop has granted the Revd. D. G. Clarke, Chaplain of Bolarum and Chudderghat, privilege leave for three months.

Military Department.

The services of Lieutenant S. E. Rolland, of the Madras Staff Corps, Quarter Master 26th Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment as Probationary Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey.

Major R. S. J. Prendergast, Second Squadron Officer 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, on furlough (medical certificate) is permitted to proceed to Europe for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Brigadier General of the 2nd class W. G. Woods, C.B., to be a Brigadier-General of the 1st class.

Major D. Standen, Staff Corps, to act as Staff Officer and Superintendent of Details, Fort St. George, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Baldock on sick certificate, or until further orders.

Surgeon-Major C. M. Duff, M. D., Surgeon 3rd District, to officiate as Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor, with medical charge of the Body Guard, during Dr. Miller's absence, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Major F. M. Davis, Staff Corps, doing general duty at Waltair, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, and to embark from Madras

Surgeon A. H. Beaman, in Medical charge 39th Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough (Medical Certificate) for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Conductor John Haddock, Public Works Department on furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Lieutenant A. C. Kennedy, acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, has passed the final examination prescribed for the Commissariat Department.

The following promotion and appointments are made in the Commissariat department :—

Lieutenant A. C. Kennedy, acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class and Lieutenant W. Cooke, Quarter Master 19th Native Infantry, to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary, General, 2nd class—consequent on the death of Lieutenant B. A. Bloomfield, Madras Staff Corps, Ag Sub-Assistant Comy.-General, 1st class.

The Invalid pension authorized, in G. O. G. 22nd February 1873, No. 54, to Honorary Assistant Surgeon G. Haldwell, of the Medical Department, is Rupees 175, and not Rupees 150 per mensem.

Madras Staff Corps.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenants Edward James Wynch and Herbert Graham Woods, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captains, from the 4th April 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, April 6.)

Mr. George Mainwaring Currie, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have temporary charge of the Subdivision of Jajipore, in Cuttack.

Mr. Frederick George Millett to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad, in the first grade, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Herbert Hankey, or until further orders.

The following officers to officiate as Magistrates and Collectors of the first grade, viz. :—

Mr. Fleetwood Hugo Pellew, Hooghly, with effect from the 12th February last, or any other date on which he took charge of the district.

Mr. Edward Henry Whinfield, Noakhally.

Mr. Thomas Frank Bignold, Bograh.

Mr. Robert Douglas Hime, M.A., Tipperah.

The following officers to officiate as Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the second grade, viz. :—

Mr. William McKinley Clay, B.A.

Mr. John Scobell Armstrong.

Mr. George Toynbee.

Assistant-Surgeon Thomas William Sheppard to be Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent of Benares, with effect from the 4th March.

Mr. Ewing Edmonstone Fisher, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of city Moorshedabad, is transferred to the Sudder station of Moorshedabad.

Mr. Edward Augustus Bradbury, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of city Moorshedabad.

Mr. James Sutherland Drummond, Magistrate and Collector of Sylhet, to officiate as a Magistrate and Collector of the first grade, from the 27th March.

Mr. Frederick William Voysey Peterson to officiate, until further orders, as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Sylhet, from the afternoon of the 26th March.

Mr. James Anderson to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad, in the second grade, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th Mar. and till relieved by Mr Frederick George Millett, or until further orders.

Mr. J. W. Lacey to be temporarily Oorya Translator to Government at Cuttack.

Mr. James Fortescue Harrison, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Juggutsingpore, in Cuttack, leave for one month.

Mr. Edwyn Samuel Moseley, officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Packergunge, for two months.

Mr. Trevor John Chichele Blowden, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhaugulpore, for nine months.

The services of Mr. Joseph Samuel Carstairs, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

Mr. A. Blair to be a District Superintendent of Police of the fifth grade, with effect from the 1st ultimo, and to be District Superintendent of Julpigoree.

Assistant Surgeon Cornelius John McKenna, of the 43rd Regiment Native Infantry, to be in charge of the civil medical station of Gowhatty, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Henry Black Purves, or until further orders.

Mr. G. H. French to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Jessore.

Mr. R. A. D. Bignell, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Jessore, till the arrival of Mr. G. H. French, or until further orders.

Mr. Alexander Thomas Maclean to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Backergunge, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. George Gordon Moris, or until further orders.

Dr. Henry Black Purves, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Gowhatty, is allowed thirty days' leave to appear before the Presidency Standing Medical Committee, preparatory to applying for furlough on medical certificate.

Mr. W. Barnfather, Executive Engineer, second grade, Second Presidency Division, leave for one year, on medical certificate, to proceed to Europe. Also preparatory leave for thirty days.

Mr. W. D. Bruce, Executive Engineer, third grade, First Presidency Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Second Presidency Division.

Captain J. P. Steel, R.E., Executive Engineer, fourth grade, attached to the Garrison Engineer's Division, Fort William, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the First Presidency Division.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, April 6.)

Doctor Murray Thomson, F.R.S.E., Professor of Experimental Science, at the Thomason College, Roorkee, is appointed to officiate as Chemical Examiner to the Governments of the North-West and Central Provinces, and Oudh, as a temporary arrangement, *vice* Doctor William Walker.

Six months' leave to Europe, on medical certificate, with the usual subsidiary leave, is granted to the Hon'ble Sir Walter Morgan, Knight, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, for the North-Western Provinces.

Leave of absence for twenty months, on private affairs to Europe, without pay, together with thirty days' preparatory leave, is granted to Mr. Thomas Patterson, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 1st Division, North-Western Provinces.

Mr. Charles Alfred Elliott, Settlement Officer of Futtehgurh, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to Government during the absence of Mr. Robert Simson, on until further orders.

Mr. Frederick Henvey will revert to his appointment of officiating Junior Secretary to Government, from the date on which Mr. Elliot may assume charge of the office of Secretary to Government.

Mr. John Hellings Lloyd, B.A., will revert to his appointment as officiating Under-Secretary to Government, from the date on which he may make over charge of his present duties to Mr. Henvey.

Mr. Charles James Lyall will revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Magistrate and Collector, from the date on which he may make over charge of his present duties to Mr. Lloyd, and will be posted to Allahabad.

The services of Mr. Thomas William Sheppard, Assistant Surgeon, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Mr. George Palmer, Magistrate and Collector of Bijnour, is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Mozuffernuggur, vice Mr. Henry Robert Clarke.

Mr. Edward Bensley Thornhill is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Banda, during the absence on furlough of Mr. Melville William Sandys, or until further orders.

Mr. James Hunt Condon, officiating Civil Surgeon of Cawnpore, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Ghazeepore, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties by Surgeon James Henry Loch, M. D.

Furlough on medical certificate for three months is granted to Mr. Edward Bensley Thornhill, with effect from the 4th January, 1870.

The Reverend Benjamin Sharp, Chaplain of Shahjehanpore, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Raneekhet, with effect from the 15th April 1870.

Mr. Richard Alfred Lloyd, B.A., is reappointed Inspector of the 2nd Circle, Department of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 13th December, 1869, the date on which he resumed charge.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Curagao (s)	Bourvier	Batavia, Sept. 26.
	Salsette (s)	Tomlin	Hongkong, Mar. 22.
	Hamidee	Nacoda	Cochin, Mar. 16.
	Alnwick Castle (s)	Sergeant	Cardiff, Feb. 27.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Arethusa	Lamont	Liverpool.
	Ardgowan	Kerr	Liverpool.
	Victoria Bridge	Lawry	Calcutta via Coast.
	Hindoostan	Huggon	Calcutta.
	Reunion	Ferman	Bordeaux via Tellicherry.
	Euphrates (s)	Hibbert	Kurrachee.
	Africa (s)	Buzzolini	Genoa via Suez Canal.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Bonnie Dundie, Connor, to Liverpool.

Barque Liberator, Watson, to Colombo and Malabar Coast.

Ship Howden, Davis, to Penang.

Ship Joutsen, Martins, to Kurrachee.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

April 4 Kaffraria (s) .... ——— ......Via Suez Canal

6 Madras (s) ....McKirdy ......Camorta, Feb 28

DEPARTURES.

April 6 Godavery (s) .... ——— ......———

Rajmahal .... ——— ......———

St Albans .... ——— ......———

Augusta .... ——— ......———

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April 6 Onward .... ——— ......Calcutta

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets having been appointed to leave Bombay on every SUNDAY morning in future, commencing from 3rd April 1870, the following alterations in the closing hours of the Overland Mail will have effect from the same date :—

The Mails will close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Saturday.

The after-packet will remain open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices will be 5 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 15th April, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND THE STRAITS, HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers are closed as Indian Mail Packet, and Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns are forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company].

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is, about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Orientas Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes	After packet.
Overland Mail	Apr. 17th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	Apr. 15th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	"	"	"
Penang	"	"	"
Singapore	"	"	"
Hongkong	"	"	"
Australian Colonies			
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	Noon.	Noon.
Muscat	"	"	"
Persian Gulf		"	"
Bussorah	"	"	"
Bagdad		...	...
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	9th and 15th	...	...

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS TO BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 1st April 1870, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting		
	At General Post Office.		At Branch Post Offices.
	Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Shapore, Khurdee, Deolalee, Niphar, Vinchoor (Lasulgaum), Pachora, Mhyjee, Mussawud, Julgaum ; and those on the Branch Line from Bhosawul to Nagpore	7-30 A.M.		5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.		5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.		5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails, will be received except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KELLY—April 10th, the wife of Mr. Michael Kelly, Bombay Education Society's Press, of a son.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

DIVER—March 17th, at Park Villas, Medina Rd., Finsbury Park, London, the wife of Henry Wm. Diver, Esq., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.E., and L.M., of Bombay, of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

JOHNSON—April 6th, at Perambore, the wife of Mr. S. M. Johnson, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

BADCOCK—April 6th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Lieutenant A. R. Badcock, Commissariat Officer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CORBETT—MACINTIRE—April 5th, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. F. C. Fagan, Frank Vincent Corbett, Royal Engineers, to Eleanor Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Dr. J. Macintire, Indian Medical Service.

NOTICE.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1870.

The characteristics of the debate on the Income-tax bill in the Legislative Council are, that barely one reasonable word could be said on its behalf, that there was really a majority hostile to the exaction, and that no one, from the Viceroy downwards, could muster up a defence of our profligate system of expenditure. What a forcible commentary the fact affords upon the ability of the Government of India, not this Government alone, but its immediate predecessor. Truly we have fallen upon evil days. The great statesmen have departed and public affairs drift hither and thither as what they call "fate" directs. Moreover, discussion in the Council is very nearly useless. Mr. Frank Chapman, whose admirable speech does him great credit, argued one way, but felt compelled to vote another. "Constituted as the Government of this country is, I should not be justified in voting against it." Nobody could vote against it except the non-official members. Such is the farce of a Council! Mr. Cowie spoke the truth when he said "it was supposed that the opinions of non-official members had some weight in divisions; but the truth is that each member says what he thinks on the subject, and the Government, having made up its mind, does as it likes." Then, why continue, under such circumstances, to sit in the Council? Nor is the position of the official members much better. Mr. Strachey could say nothing for the tax except that it was the only resource, and that if he did not firmly believe that it would only last for the present year nothing would induce him to give his consent to it. Sir Henry Durand agreed with the Maharajah of Jeypore that the tax is odious to the people, but, that, although hostile to it, he must vote for it on account of the emergency. Yet Sir Henry, reviewing the history of the tax, showed that the same plea has availed more than once, that the public have been cajoled with illusory promises, and that he himself had been taken in to the extent of believing that the increase last autumn would only be temporary. What confidence can henceforth be placed in a Government which thinks of spending first and paying afterwards, and, when the bill comes in, puts forward as a reason for a grievous exaction, former and present thoughtless extravagance? Of course the Government does not call it extravagance. The thing, among the Olympians, goes by the decent name of "the emergency!"

From time immemorial that has been the spendthrift's plea when brought to book; and that the Government of India is a spendthrift, Mr. John Strachey, an unexceptionable witness, plainly proved. His answer to the question—Why is there a deficit?—was the same as our own. It was not, he said, a decaying prosperity, a falling revenue. On the contrary, the income of the country has continued to increase from all sources, opium excepted. "The reason why there is a deficit is that the expenditure has gone on with too great rapidity." That is a mild way of putting the case. The real state of things is thus: for years India has had an improving revenue. Elated by the possession of magnificent resources the Government, like a young spendthrift, has incurred liabilities utterly without reasonable regard to its means. Knowing that India is more liable to contingencies than most countries, instead of making a prudent reserve to meet them, Government deliberately, or negligently, has framed every estimate on the assumption that no accidents would occur. And, in addition to this, Government, acting on a bad system, has been unable to control even the inordinate expenditure which it enjoined. What could be worse? Mr. Strachey's euphemism "expenditure has gone on with too great a rapidity," means expenditure has gone on with a reckless disregard of income, excuseable in a schoolboy, inexcuseable in persons calling themselves statesmen, enjoying the honours and pocketing the emoluments, and voluntarily assuming the responsibilities of that station in life to which accident and their supposed abilities called them. Brought to book they can only plead necessity, emergency, in vindication of their conduct! Nor do we see any real signs of amendment. They tell us the expenditure has been reduced. What a plea is this? In plain English it means "we are not so bad as we might have been, and you ought to be thankful that we did not burden you with still heavier imposts. Rejoice that we let you off so easily!" In any other country, except this, the men who have brought the finances into "a most unsatisfactory state," would have been long ago sent about their business.

And upon whom do they make the burden fall? Upon "the few, the most intelligent classes of the community," upon their own servants, upon the fundholders, upon the Europeans, and such few rich natives as they can get at. Their own servants "are almost the only ones who pay to the uttermost farthing"—they cannot escape. Sir Richard Temple is of opinion that the tax is not a burden on the services. Why? Because its members pay the tax "cheerfully." If this is true, what enviable tempers they all possess! But is it true? Will the members of the services let Sir Richard know their opinion, and let him read for himself the language in which they impart that frame of mind which he is good enough to style cheerfulness? Will they take the hint, or shall we say challenge thrown out by the Finance Minister? At all events, as long as men do not shriek and whine and storm, Sir Temple will continue to think that the services, like the eels, rejoice in being skinned. We suppose the Minister holds the same opinion of the rest of the European community; and we recommend them to tell him plainly what they really think. Let the merchants, and above all the poor Europeans, whose case was so powerfully put by Mr. Bullen Smith, write to Sir Richard, and give him a view from the interior of the great *cheerfulness* with which they pay his shameful tax. At this moment the only reason stated for its imposition is the assertion made by the chorus of Olympians that it is a necessity. But, then, these gentlemen are literally judges in their own cause; they decide in their own favour and saddle us with the costs!

Englishmen residing in India have good reason for looking on the future with profound apprehension. They have no security whatever that the most inordinate will not succeed the present inordinate taxation. Lord Mayo's head is full of public works and the glory thereof; and we have abundant proof that public works mean confiscatory taxation. The opium revenue is in a precarious condition, is, indeed, almost certain to decline year after year; and unless the Government can be induced or compelled to abandon its passion for public works, or to limit its expenditure, on that head, to the real surplus available, the "necessity" of 1870 will be a necessity for ever. It behoves the Europeans in India to consider what pressure they can bring to bear upon the band of Fatalists who have all our purses in their power. The present rate of expenditure, both upon administration, and upon public works paid for out of revenue, is an imprudent and lavish expenditure, and there is no real remedy but a severe reduction. If that is not accomplished the flagrant injustice of to-day—the Mayo-Temple Income-tax—will be permanent, and any shred of confidence in the Government, any atom of loyalty remaining, will die away. The new gospel inculcated by the policy of the Government of India will be "every one for himself," and—well, perhaps the name of the patron Saint of the new creed had better be omitted!

Lady Napier visited the People's Park, Madras, on April 4, and planted a tree near that planted by the Duke of Edinburgh.

It is expected that His Excellency the Viceroy will reach Simla on the 30th at the close of his lengthened tour on the frontier.

We regret to learn of the death at Lucknow, on April 8, of Captain H. M. Clarkson, attached to the 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

General Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B. and G.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief in India, left Bombay for the N. W. Frontier yesterday afternoon. A salute of seventeen guns was fired.

The Shahghasie Sheredil Khan, much against his own inclination, has, says the "Pioneer," been despatched by Shere Ali as Envoy to Bokhara. He was to have left in company with the so-called Turkish Ambassador and the Envoy to the Ameer from the King of Bokhara.

An official report on the state of the channels leading to Port Canning, published in the "Calcutta Gazette," shows that there is only 12 feet 6 inches on the bar off Canning at low water. The Bidyadhuree is reported on in very unfavourable terms, but Captain Howe sees no necessity for closing it.

A project is afloat for building a Town Hall in Madras. Several wealthy natives have promised large donations, and a numerous and influential committee is being formed to concert plans. The Hall, it is suggested by the "Mail," should be named after, and thus be a memorial of the visit to Madras of the Duke of Edinburgh.

"Major-General Huyshe, Inspector of Artillery of the Southern Division, is," says the "Pioneer," "the officer who escapes abolition owing to the recently-ordered reductions in his department. The Inspectors-General both of Bombay and Madras date their appointments from an earlier date than that of General Huyshe, if we mistake not; but the latter officer has the advantage of all three of his recent colleagues in length of army service—a consideration which presumably turned the scales in his favour."

After the Budget debate was over, and almost all the public had left the Council chamber, Mr. Stephen made a speech on the provision in the Hindoo Wills' Bill regarding perpetuities, which a Bengal contemporary pronounces "the ablest ever heard in Council—a magnificent oration, characterised by the highest flights of forensic and moral eloquence, by the clearest exposition of the origin and law of property, and by the keenest sarcasm in meeting the Bengalee arguments for perpetuities." Not a reporter was present, but no doubt the official report will have the speech.

The directors of the Bank of Bengal added one per cent all round to their charges for money at their meeting on the 7th inst. "The advance was not altogether unexpected," says the "Indian Daily News" of the 8th. "On Wednesday, and yesterday, the rate for *Sterling* fell nominally to 1s. 11⅜d. per rupee for *six months' sight Bank Bills*. It is probable that this rise in the Bank's rates will check the undue inflation of the prices of Government Securities, which set in as soon as it was known there would be no New Loan. With reference to this, we would remark that the local Banks have taken advantage of the opportunity, and been steady sellers. The purchasers have been almost entirely natives."

The following officers have been permitted to travel in Cashmere during the present season, viz.,—Captain F. J. G. Hill, R.H.A.; Lieutenant B. T. Domville, R.H.A.; Surgeon D. S. Smith, 4th Hussars; Vety. Surgeon H. Sewell, 4th Hussars; Lieutenant H. W. Apperley, 11th Hussars; Lieutenant J. D. H. Stewart, 11th Hussars; Captain A. A. Owen, 88th Regiment; Lieutenant W. S. Richardson, 83th Regiment; Lieutenant E. A. Brind, 88th Regiment; Lieutenant C. H. Stoddart, 103rd Regiment; Major H. W. Best, Agra, and Captain G. A. P. Arbuthnot, Station Staff, Roorkee. Each of these will be furnished with a copy of the rules to be observed by travellers in Cashmere. No "passes" are now required.

The "Pioneer" has a wail over the commencement of the hot season. "An intelligent traveller, on being told that it was well for him that he had prickly-heat, exclaimed—'What must the country be when it is a matter of congratulation to suffer all through the summer from a disgusting cutaneous affection.' Still there is no lot so dreary but that it has its one or two alleviations. 'In the desert a fountain is springing, in the wild waste there still is a tree.' Bill Sykes' dog before its premature end had the luxury of biting the Artful Dodger. In the dullest sermon the congregation find the surest narcotic. And so it is in India. As the corporal neatly put it, 'Shure it's a fine countbry entirely, where ye have a fine natural thirst upon ye from morning to night and the manes of gratifying it always at hand.' Let us then enter on this solemn season not rashly or recklessly yet without unmanly foreboding. Above all, let us take to heart that text which is (or ought to be) written in gold over every bar-room in America—'Drink often and drink light.'"

When the result of the Budget debate was known, the "Englishman" at once urged that the public should take action. It wrote :—"Is there not spirit enough, is there not energy enough, is there not patriotism enough, in the Calcutta community, whether natives or Europeans, to oppose this man and his disgraceful measures, with heart and voice? Let a public meeting at once be convened—an indignation meeting if you will—and let Her Majesty's ministers at home be distinctly told that we will not have this man to meddle with our Exchequer, and ruin the empire by his vanity and incompetance. Let us follow the lead of Mr. Bullen Smith, who spoke out with all the force of clear convictions, expressed with the moderations of conscious power and a rightful cause. As for Mr. Cowie, we need say no more than that he represents only himself, and that injudiciously. Sir Henry Durand, Mr. Strachey, every member of Council, whose opinion is worth a straw on such a question, denounced the impost, and declared it to be odious, unjust, iniquitous. But a Government cannot be divided. And the Indian Government is powerless to move against a colleague who truckles to the Secretary of State, and quotes his orders as the highest authority for everything,—higher than truth, than justice, than wisdom, nay higher than expediency, which to such a man is the highest of all motives. Public meeting then,—at once—and without reticence."

THE ELPHINSTONE COMPANY.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company to consider the proposal of Government for the purchase of the property of the company was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Messrs. Nicol & Co., the Secretaries and Treasurers. Mr W. Nicol, chairman of the Board of Directors, in a lengthy and exhaustive speech, gave a historical sketch of the Elphinstone Company, then pointed out, with great clearness and impartiality, on the one hand the advantages which the shareholders would derive by the transfer of the property to Government, and on the other hand the future brilliant prospects of the company's property, but with that various future contingencies which, were the property to remain in the company's hands, might affect its value, and which would have to be taken into consideration in deciding what was the most advantageous step for the shareholders to take. His own opinion was that Government ought to have made a more liberal offer for the property. After giving the details of the correspondence with Government, and other matters connected with the negotiation, Mr. Nicol left the matter to the decision of the shareholders. Mr. Peter Adams spoke against the sale of the property "for a song" as he expressed it, but found only two supporters; and resolutions appointing liquidators and authorizing them to sell the property were then carried. A full report of the proceedings will appear in to-morrow's *Gazette.*

AHMEDABAD JOTTINGS.

The great fair at Dakore, near Ahmedabad, which only recurs at intervals of thirty years, commences on the 13th instant—it is expected that the gathering will be very large. It is to be hoped that all possible measures will be taken to provide against the outbreak of an epidemic.

Mr. J. B. Richey, Talukdari Settlement Officer in Guzerat, is about to leave for England.

Ahmedabad has been honoured by a visit from the Sultan of Lahej, near Aden. He was visited by the Judge, Mr. Coghlan, and by the Collector, Mr. Borrodaile. He left on the morning of the 9th instant. It seems strange, but appropriate, that he should have been welcomed to Ahmedabad by Judge Coghlan, the son of General Coghlan, who gave him battle and defeat at Sheik Othman in 1858, and who was afterwards his staunch friend. Mr. Borrodaile received the Sultan in due form, and speeded the parting guest on the morning of the 9th, and the military authorities acknowledged his arrival and departure by the customary salutes.

THE INCOME-TAX.

An Extraordinary *Gazette of India* publishes the Income-tax Act. Military men on less than Rs. 500 a month and "any moveable or immoveable property solely employed for or dedicated to religious or charitable public purposes" are exempt, as well as all incomes of less than Rs. 41-10-8 a month as hitherto. The pay of officials will have the tax deducted from it. Companies will deduct and pay the tax for their employés, and trustees and agents for those whom they represent. All who have Rs. 2,000 a year and upwards must make returns according to a form to be published by the Governor General, and the Collector *may* insist on returns from others. The tax is to be paid in quarterly instalments and must be paid in 15 days after the Collector's notice has been served. There are the usual provisions for a refund. All proceedings under the Act are to be treated as "judicial," so that false statements may be punished under the Penal Code.

SCHEDULE I.

Persons whose annual income or profits shall be assessed at not less than

Rs. 500 but at less than Rs. 750 shall pay Rs. 19 8 0

" 750 " " " 1,000 " " 27 0 0

" 1,000 " " " 1,500 " " 39 0 0

" 1,500 " " " 2,000 " " 54 0 0

" 2,000 ... ... six pies in the rupee

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 9th April, compared with the statement issued on the 2nd April :—

Liabilities.	2nd April.	9th April.
Proprietors' Capital paid up .... Rs.	50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	1,23,43,980	1,12,88,853
Deposits at Head Office	1,84,58,208	1,90,52,287
Deposits at Branches	15,90,117	15,76,106
Bank Post Bills outstanding	14,22,026	10,24,478
Reserve	2,92,936	2,92,936
Undrawn Cash Credits	6,79,347	6,18,587
Rs.	4,07,86,609	3,98,53,247
Assets.		
Government Securities	25,23,587	21,81,324
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	9,77,599	9,06,149
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	25,80,492	26,38,200
Bills Discounted & purchased at do.	94,13,006	88,45,263
Dead Stock ... 4,80,224 Less written off ... 20,000	4,52,974	4,60,224
Stamps	6,029	6,620
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	10,29,767	9,10,434
Overdrafts	3,002	2,429
Government Reserve, Cash	83,43,980	72,88,853
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	76,62,007	87,57,997
Do. do. at Branches	68,47,360	63,50,656
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	9,46,806	10,05,098
Rs.	4,07,86,609	3,98,53,247

BANK OF BENGAL.

The statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th April, compared with the report for the previous week, gives the following results :—

Liabilities.				
Gnl. Try. Blce. at H. O. ......Rs.	33,46,477	15	5	decrease
" at Branches	14,335	14	10	increase
Other Deposits	21,64,558	14	2	increase
Bank Post Bills	102,808	10	11	decrease
Assets.				
Govt. Secs ......Rs.	161	4	0	increase
Loans on d[illegible]	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	increase
Accts. of Credit in do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	increase
Mercantile Bill Discounted	[illegible]	8	5	increase
Balances with other Banks	24,157	1	2	decrease
Cash at Head Office	21,74,454	8	1	decrease
" at Branches	19,93,961	0	7	decrease

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[Per Reuter's Agency.]

Via Russia.

LONDON, 8th April, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day continues firm.

Fair Dhollera 9⅝d. (? 9⅜d.)

There is a hardening tendency in the Manchester Market.

7lbs. Shirtings, 9s. 4½d.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday.

The Ebro from Bombay has passed through the Suez Canal.

Via Red Sea.

LONDON, 9th April, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet.

Fair Dhollera 9½d.

Exchange on India, 60 days, 1s. 11½d.

Consols 93⅜d.

4 per cent. Government Securities.. 92½.

5 " " " ....104.

5½ " " " ....110.

Oriental Bank shares ....£44 10s.

Chartered " ....£18 10s.

" Merc. ....£32.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares......................£38.

Total coin in Banks of England and France, £72,750,000.

" Notes outstanding, £75,500,000.

The Massilia from Southampton takes out £10,500 in gold and £12,500 in silver for Bombay.

The Bombay Mail of 26th ultimo reached Suez on the 8th of April.

MEMORIAL AGAINST THE INCREASED INCOME-TAX.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held yesterday, the additional Income-tax was severely criticised, and the Chamber unanimously resolved "that the committee of management be empowered to draw up and forward to the Viceroy in Council a memorial praying for the removal of the additional Income-tax."

POLITICAL LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 18th March.

The most striking speech, so far, in the debate on the second reading of the Education Bill, has been that of Mr. Winterbotham, the new leader of the Nonconformists in the House of Commons. The secret of the passionate earnestness with which many Dissenters, who boast of yielding to none in love of the Bible, yet demand that State education shall be strictly secular, was frankly revealed by Mr. Winterbotham. "He would sooner," he said, "leave the House never to enter it again, than vote for any measure which would establish a denominational and priest-controlled education in Ireland;" and such a measure would, he fears, become inevitable, with a denominational system finally established in England. But, apart from this fear, the traditional animosity of the Nonconformists to the English Church seems to be still intensely bitter. Mr. Winterbotham showed on Tuesday evening all the old morbid, and, in these days at least, utterly unreasonable suspicions and dislike of prelacy. He repudiated "toleration" as an insult to that half of the nation to which he belongs; and, irritated at the social inferiority to which Dissent is still condemned in England, took evident pleasure in trampling on the pride of Bishops Wilberforce and Magee with greater pride. This exhibition of wounded vanity could not do the cause much good; indeed it has only helped the Bishop of Winchester to show how much more charitable he is than bigoted Dissenters, by writing to the *Times* to say that he never used the contemptuous expressions about Dissent attributed to him by Mr. Winterbotham; that on the contrary he loves and respects sincere Dissenters, and that his whole soul yearns for perfect communion with them. But, even assuming that the High Church would wish to use the State schools as engines of proselytism, the laity everywhere are almost to a man opposed to the pretensions of the priesthood, and there is hardly a district of town or country in which a local Board, elected by the rate-payers, would be likely to insist on such religious teaching being given in the schools as Dissenters might fairly object to. What can the Bishop of Winchester and Archdeacon Denison do against the powerful body of Low Church ministers of the establishment, who would gladly combine with the laity and the Nonconformists to frustrate any plan for teaching High Church dogmas in the schools? For all practical purposes the bulk of the English people are one of religion; the real dissenters from the national faith are the Roman Catholics and the Ritualists; and, if Mr. Forster's Bill were passed, it is only these two sects that would feel the necessity of having exclusive schools of their own. The Church would, no doubt, be most powerful in the country districts, but it would be the Low, not the High Church; and the success of the City of London Middle-Class School, in which religious teaching is given to children of all sects, to the full satisfaction of their parents, proves that the religious difficulty in towns is a mere bugbear. Indeed, it might fairly be hoped that in ninety-nine schools out of a hundred the Conscience Clause would never be called into operation. If, on the other hand, the Government gave way to the remonstrances of some of their friends, and tried to make National Education purely secular, they would alienate at once the whole Established Church and a large number of Dissenters, and fail to pass any Bill at all. The important matter is to get good schools, and to take care that the children attend them; and nothing could be happier than Mr. Lowe's illustration, that the conduct of members who ignored the good points of the Bill, to squabble over imaginary dangers to the consciences of children of tender years, reminded him of "a fine herd of cattle in a large meadow deserting the grass which is abundant about them, and delighting themselves by fighting over a bed of nettles in one corner of the field."

Very reluctantly Mr. Gladstone's Government has at last been compelled to own that the fruits of the new policy of conciliation cannot be gathered immediately in Ireland, and that meanwhile another Coercion Bill is needed to restrain the lawless violence of discontented Irishmen. The figures quoted by Mr. Chichester Fortescue last night show that there was no real justification for the paragraph in the Queen's speech about symptoms being visible of a diminution in the number of agrarian crimes. "In 1866, the whole number of agrarian offences was only seven; in 1867, there were 123; in 1868, 170; and in 1869, 767. In the earlier months of 1869, the agrarian crimes, including everything, great and small, some very serious and others as trifling, were not large in number; but in November there were 144 offences; in December, there were 337; in January of the present year there were 267; in February there were 271." A minister must indeed be of a sanguine temperament to look on the slight fall in January from the fearful total of December as indicating a return to peaceful and orderly habits among the Irish population. But it was natural Mr. Gladstone should be anxious to liberate his conscience by having the Land Bill read a second time, before having recourse to the arbitrary methods of ruling Ireland, which were favoured by former Governments. However, now that he has made up his mind to act, he intends to act vigorously. The Bill introduced by Mr. Fortescue contains provisions for completely disarming the whole people in counties where agrarian crimes is prevalent, for summarily punishing suspected persons, and for levying compensation on districts for the families of the victims of outrage. A force of detectives has been added to the constabulary. But the announcement received with the greatest satisfaction by the House was that power would be given to the Lord Lieutenant to suppress any newspaper that preached sedition in Ireland. There is no doubt that the license of the press has done most of the mischief; and, after all the talk there has been about the weakness of the Government, the declaration of the Solicitor General for Ireland seemed to take the House by surprise—that "it was necessary to stop in its growth an evil which, if not checked, would sap the foundation of society not only in Ireland but in England." There was little criticism on the Ministerial proposals; and, as Mr. Gladstone in the earlier part of the evening again refused to consider the question whether the political prisoners might not be released, the Nationalists will surely be at last convinced that they can extort nothing from the fears of the present Government.

The Select Committee on Elections having reported in favour of the ballot, and the Government having determined to give effect, if possible, this session to that recommendation, it seems an excess of zeal for hard work on their part to insist on bringing in a special Bill of their own, instead of helping Mr. Leatham to carry his Bill. It is not as if the Committee had proposed any other serious alterations in the practices of elections, which could be incorporated with the proposed change in the mode of voting in one general Bill. They refuse to abolish paid agents and canvassers, and public nominations, and do not advise the House to throw the expenses of candidates on the rates. They do not even approve of the suggestion that public-houses should be closed on nomination and polling-days, as they believe that the inconvenience of such a prohibition would outweigh its possible advantages; and the solitary reform they are in favour of, besides the introduction of the ballot, is the doing away with the custom of having committee-rooms at inns and public-houses. Mr. Leatham, thus, was not very well treated by his friends in office on Wednesday when he was half-coaxed, half-bullied into withdrawing his Bill. Lord C. J. Hamilton rightly described Mr. Leatham as an "ambitious" member; he is also a clever and occasionally witty speaker; and it seems b[illegible] policy on the part of the Government, which [illegible] already enough on its hands, to discourage independent members of this stamp from taking the initiative in legislation. There are a crowd of independent and able men on the Liberal side, chiefly below the gangway, who are panting for Parliamentary distinction; and, if they are systematically kept in the back ground by the Ministry, they will certainly rise in rebellion some day, when they get an opportunity, just as Mr. Lowe did in 1866. Mr. Bernal Osborne made an amusing speech in the debate on Mr. Leatham's Bill, and says he is sanguine enough to believe that the ballot will prevent Irishmen from ducking and trying to murder unpopular candidates—an assertion which proves that the hon. gentleman has grown much more credulous than he used to be. The ballot will be a protection to timid voters, and it may help to stop bribery, but it will never prevent the bulk of the electors from giving public utterance to their opinions.

The Levee of last Friday is, I believe, the first the Queen herself has held—she has been present at some Drawing-Rooms—since Prince Albert's death. Her Majesty also comes to London more frequently, and stays here longer, this year, than she has been in the habit of doing. No doubt one motive for the constraint Her Majesty puts upon her feelings in thus coming forward into public life again is a desire to win back for the Court some of the prestige it has lost of late. The Prince of Wales is under a cloud; and, though he does his best himself to seem cheerfully unconscious of it, the Queen does wisely in taking upon herself the duty of upholding the respectability of Royalty. The Queen's sympathies have certainly not grown narrower in her retirement. Her graciousness in sending for Mr. Dickens lask week to talk to him, and say how much she admires his books, contrasts most favourably with the stiffness of the Court some twenty years ago, when Dickens refused to go to Windsor with his troop of amateur actors to give a representation there, because it was understood they would not be received as Her Majesty's guests, and would be treated as mere professional persons.

The Bourbons have at last taken to killing one another. They have outlived fortune and fame and friendship; and it will be a good thing for them and the world when the ill-fated family is as extinct as the Stuarts. But the English papers judge rather of what would be the effect of a fatal duel in this country, than of the feelings of the Spaniards, when they suppose that the Duke of Montpensier's chance of gaining the Crown of Spain will be lessened by his success in killing his cousin Prince Henry. On the contrary, the Duke has now given proof of possessing the very quality—courage—his supposed lack of which was considered a fatal disqualification for the throne. Supporters are more likely to rally round a prince who has given proof of ability to fight in his own cause, than round one whom popular repute classed as a timid and greedy *bourgeois*. But the Spanish Ministry displays unexpected firmness in upholding the Republican form of Government which it avowedly introduced at first merely as a make-shift.

The Duke of Argyll has, I see from a Parliamentary paper just published, refused to admit that the Home Government is partly to blame for the inaccuracy of the Budget estimates in India. Your Financial Department hinted that it was the uncertainty of the Home charges that always puzzled them; but the Secretary of State contends that all necessary information from home is already supplied, and only promises to give "immediate intimation" in future, "in the event of any circumstances arising which may make it likely that the home estimates will be exceeded."

I regret very much to see in to-day's papers the announcement of the death, at Paris, on Wednesday, of Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie, of the Indian Civil Service. As a writer, his brilliant and fascinating style had won Mr. Wyllie a reputation in England as well as in India; and he has died almost at the opening of a career that promised most fairly.

The *Times* copies, with the significant heading "Good News," your paragraph announcing the arrival of Mr. T. C. Anstey in Bombay.

J. M. M.

TRADE IN SIND.

[From our own Correspondent.]

KURRACHEE, 4th April.

There has been no change of any great importance in the position of our import market since my last report. About the middle of the month, all business was at a stand-still for a few days, owing to the popular Hindu festival, yclept the Holi alias the Dolayatra. But after the termination of this saturnalia a cheerful feeling became apparent in our piece goods branch, though it must be acknowledged the improvement was confined mainly, if not *in toto*, to standard shirtings, nor have light goods since participated to any extent in the demand, which, for the heavier descriptions, has continued steady. We hear of some clearances from the bazaar. The purchases reported, as regards shirting cloths, are as follows :—Five hundred pieces, thirty-nine inch, 5½ lbs., at Rs. 4-3-6, and seven hundred pieces at Rs. 4-4-0; seven hundred and fifty pieces ordinary, and one thousand seven hundred and fifty, fine makes, at Rs. 4-12-6, and Rs. 4-13 to 4-14 respectively; one thousand and fifty pieces, 7 lbs., at Rs. 5-7, and eight hundred and fifty pieces at Rs. 5-7-6; three thousand four hundred and fifty pieces, 18½ lbs., at Rs. 6-7 to Rs. 6-7-6, and five hundred fine makes at Rs. 6-11-0; three hundred and fifty pieces, 8 lbs., 10 to 12 oz., at Rs. 7 to 7-1-0; one thousand seven hundred and fifty pieces, 9 lbs., 10 to 12 oz., at Rs. 8-5 to 8-6; and one thousand one hundred pieces, 10 lbs., at Rs. 8-10 per piece.

Long Cloths continue dull, and the same may be said of madapollams and printers.

There has been a fair enquiry for T. cloths, and according to the statistics to hand, one hundred and fifty pieces, 6 lbs., have fetched Rs. 4-2; one hundred pieces, Rs. 4-4; and one thousand three hundred pieces, 7 lbs., Rs. 4-12 per piece.

White figured shirtings are quiet.

Turkey red cambrics are still without any enquiry, and prices are nominally the same as they were during the preceding month.

As regards twills, about one hundred and fifty pieces, ⅞ by 28 yards, have been purchased at Rs. 7-5 per piece.

Mulls are not in much demand. Only one hundred pieces, 40 in. by 20 yards, have changed hands at Rs. 3-12.

Yarns are in fair request. Nine hundred pounds, 40's T. red, have been sold at Rs. 1-13, and three thousand pounds German dye at Rs. 1-12-6 per pound.

The metal trade is evincing some symptoms of animation now. The purchases reported are,—five hundred and fifty cwts. sheet iron at Rs. 5-6; two thousand cwts. Swedish bar at Rs. 6; one thousand cwts. squares at Rs. 6-2; and two hundred tubs sheet at Rs. 9 per cwt.

Our export market during February last exhibited, it will be remembered, considerable life, and a large amount of business was effected in cotton, but this activity died away about the 11th ultimo, when the market became weak and quotations evinced a downward tendency. During the past few days, however, there has been a better feeling apparent, and a fair business has been done on account of shippers to China, but prices have not advanced.

Wool has been in moderate request, and two hundred bales of "Khandahar" have been purchased at Rs. 21-5, and two hundred bales of an inferior description at Rs. 19-8. Several purchases of native wool have also been made at the quotations current.

No business of any importance has been done in the seed market. Ferozepore and Sonmeanee rape are both out of stock. Of white gingelly, about six hundred candies only have been sold at Rs. 36-8 per candy.

There has been a fair demand for grain, but gram is scarce, and the price has crept up by one rupee per candy. Wheat is quoted at Rs. 28 to 32 per candy.

Hemp continues unchanged, and is quoted at Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6 per maund.

Saltpetre is dull of sale.

A slight business has been done in indigo for shipments to the Persian gulf.

Hides are in fair request. Buffalo (salted) is quoted at Rs. 60 to 61 per corge of 20 hides, and Cow (salted) at Rs. 34 to 35.

Of dates, some small lots have changed hands lately.

The business done in our freight market during the early part of last month, was confined to a few trifling transactions of vessels on the berth. There has however been more enquiry for tonnage latterly and several engagements, it is reported, have been made within the past fortnight. Rates have steadily receded in consequence of the number of vessels which been offered from Bombay to load hence at low figures, and have thus rendered the masters of ships in harbour anxious to secure employment. Although at present there is not a single disengaged vessel in port, there does not exist any prospect of a rise in freights[illegible] Three Bells, 594 tons, which arrived from Lond[illegible] the 25th February last, is now on the berth for Liverpool, having secured about three thousand three hundred bales of cotton and wool, and seven hundred and fifty bags of seed. The Amazon, 604 tons, which arrived from London on the 11th ultimo, has engaged to carry a full cargo to Liverpool at 36s. 3d. per ton. The Catherine Apcar, 800 tons, arrived from Bombay on the 18th ultimo, and sailed for China last week with a cargo of cotton. The Excelsior, 494 tons, proceeded to Rangoon on the 26th ultimo, having been chartered for Havre. The Charlotte Ann and the Concordia are still here; both are destined for London. Our quotations are as follows :—*London*, for seeds, 37s. 6d.; for cotton and wool, 40s. to 42s. 6d.; for indigo, tea and hides, 50s. to 60s. per ton; *Liverpool*, for seeds, 27s. 6d.; for cotton and wool, 37s. 6d. to 40s.; and for hides, 50s. per ton.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

REUTER'S CHINA EXPRESS.

SHANGHAI, 15th March.

The first steamers of the season reached Tientsin with difficulty through the ice on the 2nd March.

A telegram from London via Kiachta, dated 22nd February, arrived on the 12th.

Baron Richthofen has arrived at Hankow after a successful geological examination of Hunan province.

The British barque Renown, of London, has become a total wreck while on her passage from Bankok to Yokohama. H. M. S. Rinaldo has gone out to render assistance.

An outrage on Chinese Christians has taken place near Canton.

HONGKONG, 22nd March.

[illegible] English and U. S. Consuls when calling on Viceroy Li were not received with official etiquette at Hankow, while the French Acting Consul appears to have been recognized on terms of equality.

Chief Justice Small has congratulated the jurors upon the decrease of crime in Hongkong.

THE VICEROY ON THE BUDGET.

The official report of the Viceroy's speech in the debate of the 5th inst. shows that he spoke at considerable length. What we published yesterday was a very correct sketch of the speech, and it is unnecessary for us to publish the amplified version. But the concluding passages, which we append, are interesting and important: "If I am asked whether I think the main principles of future Budgets should be the same as the present I would frankly confess that I do not think they ought to be, and I agree with Mr. Strachey that there is great room for improvement. With that view the Council will observe that we have increased the Income-tax for the present year, and if it is found necessary to continue it, either in a decreased form or in its present amount only, it will involve the necessity of further legislation—but I believe that if we ever hope to place our Imperial Finance upon a real sound and final basis, we shall have to adopt a somewhat different course to that which we have been hitherto following. In considering these great questions we ought to endeavour to see whether we may not gradually and carefully import such principles into our Finance as will lay the foundation at some future day—probably when we are all past and gone—of some such system of Local Finance as is adopted in every other civilised country in the world, and which I am not disinclined to believe has been practised from time to time in some of the districts in India. It would be very improper, and perhaps impossible, for me to say more upon this subject; every man must be aware of the great insufficiency of provision that is made in India for the great objects of education—for providing internal communication, for sanitation, and for all those civil buildings, which are necessary for the decent administration of justice, and for many public purposes. Everybody must be aware of this—and that if it is attempted to carry out all these great objects increased taxation is necessary, and I believe that increased taxation would be much more palatable if it were levied under the control and sanction of local authorities and that by daily witnessing if the people who pay it should be made sensible of the benefits they derived from such taxation. All I can say is that if greater economy can be obtained in this way—if provision for increasing wants can be made—if its result should be to give greater and more freedom of action to local Government and district authorities—and to relieve the Supreme Government of a large amount of work which I believe it can but inadequately perform—the question is well worthy of the consideration of every administration and every local Government, and will, I believe, when it come to be understood, receive the general support of the country."

FAREWELL ORDER BY H. E. SIR W. MANSFIELD.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 2nd April 1870.

Being about to lay down the chief command in India, Sir William Mansfield desires to record his high opinion of the assistance rendered to him by the General Staff of the Army, the General Officers Commanding Divisions, Districts and Brigades, and the Officers Commanding Regiments, British and Native, under their orders.

His Excellency believes that, thanks to their exertions, the army handed over to him five years ago in a state of admirable order, discipline and efficiency, has not fallen below the high standard at which Her Majesty's forces should be maintained under all circumstances of peace and war.

The period has been generally one of peace, but measures of war under the orders of Government have required execution from time to time.

On His Excellency assuming the command in India, in the spring of 1865, the state of Bhootan was still hostile. In 1867, the army of Bengal, contributed its quota to the Abyssinian Expedition. In 1868, troops were concentrated in Hazara.

Wherever the army has been engaged in consequence, the several corps and departments concerned have won distinction.

The army establishments, although on a peace footing, have been found sufficient to meet the demands of Government under the circumstances of the services alluded to. The discipline of the troops when in the field has been conspicuous, as shown by their eagerness to meet the enemy, to complete long marches and movements at the most trying seasons of the year, by exact obedience to their officers, by their self-restraint when the Government declared, at the moment of final advance and success, that a policy had been achieved, as in Bhootan first, and in Hazara afterwards, and that further hostilities were to cease.

In quarters the conduct of the troops, British and Native, has left but little to desire, and has rendered the duty of command-in-chief and supervision comparatively easy.

The confidential reports of the Inspecting Officers on the two descriptions of troops, which are of a searching kind and affect all ranks in every regiment, show that the respective systems are good and sufficient. His Excellency's inspections of the several corps, the study of Court Martial and conduct returns, enable him personally to confirm the testimony borne by those reports.

The system finally introduced into the Native Forces, when the Bengal army was re-organized under the orders of Lord Strathnairn, has been consolidated. In His Excellency's opinion this system, now no longer new, has stood the test of the experience of several years very fairly, it being safe to leave the correctness of this view to be measured by the efficiency displayed in campaigns, and the results of discipline, good order, and zeal, as declared in the reports referred to.

In conclusion, Sir William Mansfield would offer his cordial thanks to

Majors-General W. O. G. Haly, c.b., late in Command; C. Troup, c.b.; D. [illegible]ier, late in Command; W. F. Beatson, late in Command; B. Taylor; J. Fordyce; and J. Travers, v.c., Commanding Divisions.

Majors-General A Huyshe, and J. W. Fitzmayer, c.b., Inspectors of Artillery.

Brigadiers-General Sir W. W. Turner, k.c.s.i., c.b., late in Command; G. L. Buchanan; A. Macdonell, c.b.; G. Bourchier, c.b.; J. L. Vaughan, c.b.; and S. J. Browne, c.b., v.c., Commanding Districts.

Brigadiers-General J. E. Goodwyn, c.b., late in Command; W. C. Forrest; H. J. Staunus, c.b., late in Command; E. Kaye; A. H. L. Wyatt; and H. Milne, Commanding Brigades.

Colonel the Hon'ble Fred. Thesiger, c.b., Adjutant-General.

Colonel T. F. Wilson, c.b., Deputy Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. S. Lumsden, Quarter-master-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Johnson, late Officiating Deputy Quartermaster-General.

Colonel M. A. S. Biddulph, Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Gordon, Chief Inspector of Musketry.

Major F. R. S. Flood, Military Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Gordon, Persian Interpreter.

Mr. W. Romaine, c.b., Judge Advocate-General in India.

Colonel G. C. Hatch, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Bengal.

And the other Officers of the Head Quarters, Staff.

His Excellency would also beg to record his sincere acknowledgments of the very valuable assistance he has received from Major-General F. Turner, c.b., Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines; from the respective heads of the two Medical Departments, Dr. W. M. Muir, [illegible] c.b., and Dr. J. Murray, m.d.; from Colonel W. A. Crommelin, c.b., the Inspector-General of Military Works; from Lieutenant-Colonel J. I. Willes, the Commissary General; and to tender his best thanks to them accordingly.

To the Officers Commanding Corps, to the Regimental officers and to the men, Sir William Mansfield would say he is confident they will always maintain their present high character, to testify to which hereafter will ever be his highest privilege. And now to all His Excellency utters a warm and hearty farewell, and his earnest wishes for their future prosperity.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief
Fred. Thesiger, Colonel,
Adjutant-General.

BOMBAY.

The Mohurrum.—The taboots will be immersed to-day in the Nacoda's tank, opposite to the Elphinstone High School.

Ramrao Narayan Phulsikar, the Dewan of His Highness the Holkar of Indore, has arrived in Bombay, with followers.

Kattywar.—It is stated that Mr. Kursondas Mooljee is shortly to be appointed Special Assistant to the Political Agent of Kattywar for the Limree State.

Theft.—A Hindoo named Babajee Bapoo was yesterday sent to jail by Mr. Nana Morojee for five weeks, for stealing a bottle of brandy belonging to Messrs. Payne and Co.

The following passengers per steamer Asia, left Calcutta on the 5th instant for Bombay, Madras, and Coast:—Mr. J. H. A. Branson, Mrs. Branson, Colonel Keys, Mrs. Keys, Mrs. Paterson, Miss Merry, and Mr. Thos. Staveney.

Mr. H. M. Birdwood, Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court, arrived here by the last mail steamer and resumed charge of his office on Saturday. Mr. Izon will revert to his substantive appointment at Ahmedabad.

A Mrs. Drury appeared the other day before Mr. Connon and obtained a summons against Mr. Drury, her husband, charging him with refusing to pay her monthly allowance of Rs. 40, now overdue for six months.

Smoke Nuisance.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee appeared before Mr. Connon, and obtained a summons against one Antonio Caitano Fialho, charging him with causing a nuisance by smoke, against the provisions of section 204 of the Municipal Act.

The gentlemen of the common jury only are required to attend at the Criminal Sessions at of High Court this morning. The services of the gentlemen who have been summoned to serve on the special jury will be required to-morrow (Wednesday) at the Court-house at a quarter before 10 a.m.

Reuter's Telegram Company.—We are requested to contradict the statement of the *Sindian*, quoted by us yesterday, that Mr. H. Williams had left for Australia to take up an appointment there in connection with this company. He is to be engaged now in the Bombay office, and what the *Sindian* asserts was never contemplated.

Easter Holidays.—The Easter recess of the Original Civil Side of the High Court will be from Thursday the 14th instant till Monday the 18th instant, both days inclusive. The Criminal Court will sit during the recess, except on Friday and Saturday, the 15th and 16th instant. The Insolvent Court will sit on Monday the 18th instant.

Breach of Trust.—On Saturday last Mr. Nana Morojee granted a warrant to Rustomjee Nowrojee Mistry, a dealer in piece goods, for the apprehension of a servant of his named Walljee Jewraz, who was a bill collector, and who appropriated to his own use about sixty-five rupees. The prisoner was apprehended yesterday and was placed before the magistrate, who remanded him to jail.

The Band of the 95th (the Derbyshire) Regiment will play the following programme at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

Overture	Le Roi d'Yvetot	Adam
Grand Selection	La Sonnambula	Bellini
Valse	Wiener Chronik	Strauss
Grand Fantasie	Erin	Basquit
Quadrille	Ile de Tulipatan	Offenbach
Galop	Derby Ram	Wotzel

Theft by a Servant.—At the Fort Court yesterday, Caloo Tookaram was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing a gold watch and chain and gold brooch of the aggregate value of Rs. 220, the property of Colonel Raines, of the 95th Regiment. The value was reduced to Rs. 50 with a view to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Court. The man pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to receive twenty stripes at Colaba.

Refusing to pay Fare.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court before the Chief Magistrate, Mr. M. R. MacCornell was charged at the instance of a buggy driver, with refusing to pay legal fare. Defendant engaged the buggy in the Fort to go to Mazagon. From the latter place he went to Mombadevi, and thence to Girgaum and the Fort. The Magistrate ordered the defendant to pay the buggywalla Rs. 2-2 his legal fare, and Rs. 2 for detention.

Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore.—Services for Holy Week and Easter, 1870. Monday, 11th April—7·30 a.m. celebration of Holy Communion; 5·30 p.m. Commination Service and Sermon. Tuesday, 12th April—7·30 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion; 5·30 p.m. Commination Service and Sermon. Wednesday, 13th April—7·30 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion. Maunday Thursday, 14th April—7·30 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion; 5·30 p.m. Commination Service and Sermon. Good Friday, 15th April—11 a.m. Matins and Ante-Communion Office; 3 p.m. Litany; 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Easter Eve, the 16th April—7·30 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion; 8 p.m. Evensong (Choral). Easter Day, 17th April—7·30 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion; 11 a.m. Matins and Choral Celebration of Holy Communion with Sermon; 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The barque Hamidee, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Cochin with a general cargo.

The s. s. Euphrates, Captain Hibbert, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Wright, and sixty deck passengers.

ARRIVAL VIA THE CANAL.

The s. s. Alnwick Castle, 980 tons, Captain Sargent, arrived yesterday from Cardiff via Suez Canal. She touched at Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden, and spoke the steamer Apollo, which is consigned to Messrs. Blackwell and Co.

THE INWARD CHINA MAIL.

The P. & O. s. s. Salsette, Captain P. S. Tomlin, arrived yesterday. She sailed from Hongkong on 22nd, Singapore on 29th, Penang on 31st March, and Galle on 6th April. She brought the following passengers:—Mr. Rickerby from Yokohama to Southampton, Mr., Mrs. and Miss G. Phandberg and three children, and Miss Jutting, from Batavia to Marseilles, Mr. Davidson from Penang to Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF A DUTCH MAN OF-WAR.

The Dutch man-of-war sloop Curaçao arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday. She is a vessel of 1,083 tons, and carries sixteen guns. The Curaçao is under Commander Bourvier and at present on a cruize. She left Batavia on the 26th September last, and has since called at Muscat and been in the Red Sea. The commander and officers of the Curaçao were on shore yesterday afternoon and paid a visit to the Dutch Consul at this port—Mr. Nölke, of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

WIDOW MARRIAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As the information which I now beg to place at your disposal bears closely on the news published in the *Bombay Gazette* of this date, I shall feel highly obliged by your giving insertion to the same.

Mr. Vishnoo Purushram Pandit, of the "Indu Prakash," who had maintained that widow marriage is permitted by the Hindoo Shastras, and who was ready to meet any opponent in that direction, had been invited to Poona by His Holiness Jagadguru Shankaracharya to discuss with the champions of the old school the question of widow marriage, and prove once for all that the opinion which he (Mr. Vishnoo) had arrived at has been in accordance with the strict interpretations of the Hindoo Shastras. Shankaracharya is the high priest of the Hindoos in this part of India. He, in whose hands the interference in religious matter chiefly lies, had at the desire of both the orthodox and heterodox parties caused a committee of learned shastries to be appointed to discuss the all-absorbing question—widow marriage. The committee was composed of ten members, two spokesmen, and one umpire or sirpunch. Their names are—Umpire: Mr. Gopalacharya of Gwalior. Members chosen by the orthodox party: Messrs. Bhicoo Shastri Godbole, Bhica Charya Ainapure, Gunesh Shastri Kolatkur, Dinkar Shastri Khambete, Apa Shastri Khadelkur. Spokesman: Narayana Charya of Sattara. Members chosen by the heterodox party:—Messrs. Kristna Shastri Chiplunkur, Raoji Shastri Agashe, Venkat Shastri Mate, Raghunath Shastri Shende, Keshava Shastri Gadgil. Spokesman: Mr. Vishnoo Pandit.

The discussion was not oral, but written, and it was among other things agreed that the decision of a majority of the members would be considered as the final result of the debate. Should each side register equal votes the result was to be declared by the umpire. The debate, which commenced on the 27th ultimo and not on the 2nd instant, as stated in your paper, ended on the 7th instant, and the result of it has been what the four words of telegram conveyed—"Victory gained—Vishnoo defeated."—I am, &c.,

A. W. P.

Bombay, 9th April.

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A quarterly meeting of the Bench was held yesterday afternoon when, on the report of the committee, the two bills now before the Legislative Council were approved. Mr. Aitken then brought up his motion regarding the Municipal Commissioner. It was seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and a sharp personal discussion took place. The Bench, however, expressed an opinion that it was unnecessary to come to a vote on the subject. Our report of the proceedings is deferred.

JUDGMENT AGAINST THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

Yesterday judgment was given in the High Court by Mr. Justice Bayley in a suit brought by Jetha Premchund against Dr. Bhau Dajee, as Sheriff of Bombay at the time of the cause of action. The suit had been brought to recover damages for the wrongful apprehension of plaintiff under a warrant for calls by the National Financial of India (Limited)—plaintiff not being the Jetha Premchund who was on the list of contributories. His Lordship found that the defendant had arrested the wrong man and gave decree for Rs. 500, damages and costs.

A JUROR REFUSING TO "KISS THE BOOK."

Yesterday morning at the Criminal Sessions when the jury were being sworn, and it came to the turn of Mr. A. B. Collett, one of the jurors, to take the oath, he refused to take the Bible into his hand, and simply raised his right hand, remarking that he had several times been sworn in that manner, and he believed his oath so given to be as good as the oath of the natives, who simply made an affirmation on their sacred books.

His Lordship asked Mr. Collett if he believed in the efficacy of an oath.

Mr. Collett answered in the affirmative. His objection simply was to kiss the Bible. The Hon'ble Sir M. R. Westropp had allowed him to take the oath in that manner.

The interpreter of the Court, Mr. Ballajee Pandoorung, said that he had seen Mr. Collett take the oath in that Court in the manner described.

Mr. Collett said he had done it a hundred times in the Civil side of the Court.

The Judge said that, speaking for himself, he did not care to allow a person to be sworn in a manner different from other persons, but as from enquiry he found it to be the practice of the Court, he would not interfere with the practice of the Court.

Mr. Collett was therefore allowed to be sworn whilst he raised up his hand, and he remained on the jury.

BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

First Day: Monday, 11th April.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, Kt.)

The following cases were disposed of before a common jury:—

Theft.—Cureem Mahomed, an incorrigible thief, was charged with stealing a purse containing Rs. 80 in currency notes, belonging to Benjamin Beale, an engine driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company. On the 7th inst. prosecutor went to purchase some cages in the Chuckla. He had then in his pocket currency notes for Rs. 80. He saw the prisoner there, who pushed against him, and attempted to steal the notes. Prosecutor seized him and gave him in charge of the police. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and also to receive thirty lashes.

The Charge of taking Gratification, against an Officer of the Municipality.—Ecnath Namdeo, Sub-Inspector in the office of the Municipality, was charged with having on or about the 3rd ultimo received a gratification of nine rupees, other than legal remuneration, from one Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Khumissa, he being a public servant.

Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Mr. Leathes, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Anstey defended the prisoner.

Mr. Ferguson, in opening the case, stated that it had been the prisoner's duty as Sub-Inspector to report to his superior any houses that were in a ruinous condition, and to post or serve notices on the owners of such houses. The prosecutor in this case was a dealer in general English goods, and lived in Syed Abdool Reymon Street. He was pulling down his house, and on the 1st March prisoner posted a notice on one of the rafters of the house. On the following day (2nd March) prisoner went to the prosecutor and said "A notice was posted on a post of your house yesterday, please me give me twenty rupees, and I will not enforce the notice on you." Prosecutor said "For God's sake let me go, I will pay you ten rupees." Prisoner said "If you don't give me them, I will cause your house to be pulled down:" and he added—"Give me one rupee now and the rest to-morrow." He received one rupee and left the place. After the prisoner went away the prosecutor and one Moti went to Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and reported to him the whole circumstance. Mr. Edginton told the prosecutor that Mr. Inspector Colello would give him every assistance. He then gave nine rupees to Mr. Colello, which he marked. On the 3rd March Mr. Colello went to prosecutor's house in disguise of an Arab and remained in a room upstairs. Prisoner came to the shop about 5 p.m., and demanded twenty rupees. Prosecutor offered again to give him nine rupees, and prisoner agreed to this. He made prisoner sit down in the rear of the shop and gave him the nine rupees, and as the latter was about to leave the place Mr. Colello came down and seized him.

The prosecutor and his witnesses were examined and cross-examined at considerable length by the respective advocates of the parties. About half-past 4 p.m. Mr. Anstey commenced his address to the jury on behalf of the defence, which was not finished till half-past 6 o'clock when the Court adjourned till this morning.

The gentlemen of the jury were allowed to go to their respective houses with a warning not to communicate with any body on the subject-matter of the case.

On the application of Mr. Anstey, the prisoner was admitted to bail.

OFFENDED RAJAHS.

The *Oudh Ukhbar* declares that the gathering of the Chiefs at Lahore to do honour to the Duke of Edinburgh was not an occasion of unmixed satisfaction. The Maharajah of Kuppoorthulla, on seeing the Maharajahs of Cashmere and Putteeala sitting on the *musnud*, was so disgusted that he only stayed to shake hands with the Duke and one or two Europeans, and then went off. The Nawab of Bhawulpore, finding himself destined to stand below the chair of Putteeala, left the hall, we are told, under pretence of feeling sleepy. This, if true, is to be regretted. The sooner the Chiefs of India learn that a new order of aristocracy, built not upon antiquity of descent but upon services rendered to the State, is being created in India, as everywhere else, the better it will be for them.—*Pioneer.*

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 11th, 9 p.m.—Latest dates from England via Turkey 9th April 6-40 p.m., via Russia 10th April 3-50 p.m., Europe via Turkey 10th April 1-40 p.m., via Russia 9th April 7-40 p.m., America via Russia 10th April 4 a.m. Cable right to Fao; Turkish and European lines right to London; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—11th April, 8 p.m.

Latest dates from United Kingdom—

Via Red Sea, 11th April, 11-50 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit 1 hour 2 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe—

Via Turkey, 10th April, 1-4 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit 10 hours 51 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 p.m. of the 10th to 8 p.m. of the 11th April is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	4 5	0 7
" Calcutta	2 49	0 26
" Madras	4 46	0 7

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 3rd April, 1870.

Open 1,092½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	43,521	8	0
Merchandize	3,87,869	12	4
Electric Telegraph	1,168	9	0
Earth Trains	3,506	8	0
Total Rs.	4,36,066	5	4
Corresponding week last year open 874½ miles ... Total Rs.	4,41,875	11	3
Decrease	5,809	5	11

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53′ 30″ N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on April 9.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·818 inches.
Temperature of the Air	79·4 "
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·3 "
Dew Point	70·7 "
Relative Humidity of Air	·754 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ a.m.) on following day	85·6 "
Minimum do. do.	74·0 "
Gen. Direction of Wind	W, NW, NNW, ESE, WNW, NW.
Movement in 24 hours	196 miles.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

From A. J. Dunlop, Esquire, Assistant Cotton Commissioner, West Berar, to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay; dated Akola, 7th April 1870.

Sir,—With reference to my No. 125, dated 27th ultimo, I have now the honour to forward, for the information of your Chamber, the accompanying statement, showing the exports of cotton by railway from the Central Provinces and the Berars for the fortnight ending on the 4th instant, and the total exports this season up to date as compared with the exports in the past two seasons up to the same date.

Statement showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from the 1st October 1869 up to the 4th April 1870, as compared with the quantities exported up to the same date in the seasons of 1868-69 and 1867-68.

	Exports for fortnight ending 4th April 1870.			Total Exports up to 4th April 1870.			Total Exports up to 4th April 1869.			Total exports up to 4th April 1868.		
	Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Dokras.	Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Dokras.	Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Dokras.	Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Dokras.
Nagpore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boree	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scindee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wurdah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poolgaon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chandoor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budnaira	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moortizapore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shegaon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Khamgaon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nandoora	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mulkapore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Khundwah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Booranpore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	10,844	5,608	2,616	59,874	46,188	15,018	66,010	1,32,868	57,872	24,609	90,477	1,17,284

	1869-70	1868-69	1867-68
Full-Pressed	59,874	66,010	24,609
Half-Pressed	46,188	132,868	90,477
Dokras	15,018/3 = 5,006	57,872/3 = 19,290	117,284/3 = 39,094
Total	111,068	218,168	154,180

bales of 3½ cwt.

A "HOME" IDEA OF BOMBAY SHARE-HOLDERS.

The suit at the instance of the Commercial Bank against the trustees of Byramjee Hormusjee Cama for Rs. 30,000, the amount of calls due on 300 shares which stood in the name of Mr. Byramjee, again came on in the High Court before the Hon'ble Sir M. R. Westropp on Tuesday last.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, Advocate General, and Mr. Green (instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop) appeared for the plaintiffs; Messrs. Anstey and McCulloch for the defendant.

The Advocate General, in reference to the suggestion made by his Lordship on the previous day that this might be a case for an arrangement, said that his client had previously communicated with the official liquidator in England, bringing to his notice not only that Mr. Byramjee had entered into an arrangement for the benefit of his creditors, but that an offer of compromise involving a larger payment than that given by the trustees had been made to him, which offer the agent here recommended should be accepted. That was submitted to the Vice Chancellor, but sanction was not given to the compromise, so that it appeared that in England, at all events, a impression was strongly felt that this case ought to be tried. If his Lordship, the honourable gentleman added, still thought the attorney for the liquidator should telegraph to his principal, he would do so.

The Judge—If the matter has already been brought to the notice of the Vice Chancellor and he has declined to sanction the compromise, of course it must be tried; the attorney here would have no power to enter into a compromise.

The Advocate General—He has not, and has already brought the matter to the notice of the liquidator in England.

The Judge—It strikes me that is about as bad policy as has been exhibited before with regard to this liquidation. The assets of the Bank were taken from India at great cost and had to be brought back.

The Advocate General—Yes, my Lord; an impression apparently prevails at home that the Indian shareholders are, all of them, wealthy men, and we have no alternative but to proceed. I must also state that since the matter was last before the Court we have had no communication from the other side which would enable us to communicate with the liquidator, stating the proposal by your Lordship, and stating also that terms had been proposed.

The Judge (to Mr. McCulloch)—Are you instructed to offer any terms?

Mr. McCulloch—No, my Lord, because I appear, not for the trustees, but for Mr. Byramjee.

The Judge—Are you instructed to state that the trustees will offer any terms?

The Advocate General—I should mention the terms refused some time ago; the offer was one of Rs. 15,000, a payment of 50 per cent on the amount claimed.

Mr. McCulloch—The trustees, I am told, authorize our statement that they are prepared to admit the claim and pay the plaintiffs rateably with the other creditors on their claim.

The Judge—From whom was the Rs. 15,000 coming? Was that through the insolvent?

The Advocate General—Yes my Lord.

The Judge—I suppose the Rs. 15,000 have disappeared now?

Mr. McCulloch—Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, I am told, is at present again a ruined man.

The Judge—Well, are you ready to go on now?

The Advocate General—Yes, my Lord.

The Judge—I don't think I could delay under these circumstances. It seems to me that the attorney for the liquidators has done what he can to advise his principal as to the best course, but the latter does not seem inclined to adopt it, and I don't see that I should press the attorney, since he has done all that man could do.

The following issues were then raised: (1) whether the plaintiffs had purchased the 300 shares on which the calls were claimed from the defendant's trustees; (2) whether by reason of their execution of the trust-deed in 1865 the plaintiffs were precluded from this suit; and (3) whether, in the event of the first issue being found in the affirmative, the purchase was *ultra vires* and legally binding on the plaintiffs.

The case was then further adjourned.

THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The following from the *Times'* Money Article of 17th March relates to the position of the Indian policy-holders in the Albert Assurance Company:—

"London, March 14, 1870.

"Sir,—Six months have passed since the fall of the Albert Company, and all attempts at 'reconstruction' have hitherto failed.

"Meanwhile the great constituency in India of the Company, upon whose contributions, as it now appears the whole concern has literally lived for the last ten years, have been subjected to the most cruel suspense, and are at this moment at their very wits' end what to do.

"There are on the Indian register at least 100 brilliant names, any ten of which, constituting a board or committee of agency in this country, would impart ample confidence to an enterprise having for its special aim the protection of the Indian insurants.

"And it has been stated on the highest actuarial authority that were the Indian policy-holders to present a compact and united front to this calamity, and form themselves into an independent company, the crisis might be tided over without eventual loss.

"Cannot you, Sir, rouse those gentlemen to some decisive step in the interest of themselves and their fellow-countrymen in India?

"I would not attempt impossibilities, or seek to incur unknown risks, but adopt a plan sound and practicable and within reach of the humblest insurant, fully protecting his interests in the event of the 'reconstructors' making a better bargain for him hereafter.

"Meanwhile the delay is fatal, two London officers having each sent out an agent to India.

"I have reason to know, however, that these offices have not as yet done much, and that the wishes of the India people point to a great company for themselves.—"I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) "P. M. TAIT."

ON AN EMPTY MATCH-BOX.

When he who rules our Indian wealth
Began his Budget-speech,
The present that they brought him in
This moral seemed to teach:—

As useless for the wants of man
Is R—rd T—mple's head
As any empty wooden box
Whose little lights are fled.

—*Pioneer.*

The following is a genuine hymn from South Carolina. The "kullered" author's name unknown:—

"We's be nearer to the Lard
Den de white folkes, and dey know it;
See de glory-gate unbarred—
Walk in, darkeys, past de guard!
Bet yer a dollar He wont close it!

"Walk in, darkeys, troo de gate;
Hark, de kullered angels holler;
Go 'way, white folkes, you're too late!
We's de winning culler! Wait
Till de trumpet blows to foller!

"Halleloojah! tanks to praise!
Long enuff we've borne our crosses;
Now we's de sooperior race,
And, wid Gorramighty's grace,
We's going to hebben afore de bosses!"

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING THE FARMER OF THE TOBACCO DUTIES.

In the Fort Police Court on Saturday Mr. Nana Morojee resumed the enquiry into the charge of cheating brought by Kristnarao Balkristna against Narayen Pandoorung.

The prosecutor was recalled, and further cross-examined by Dr. Dallas. He deposed:—Besides the foregoing transactions, I had a consignment of tobacco from Calcutta through Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell & Co. I have had no other mercantile transactions. I borrowed the Rs. 15,000 from a certain lady whose name I do not recollect. I borrowed the money from my friend's partner V. B. Chintoba. I don't think I have borrowed any other money during the time I have been trading, except what I have alluded to in my foregoing information. I got the tobacco farm from Government I believe in October 1868, and Government resumed it either at the latter end of October or the beginning of November last. I cannot say whether I have gained or lost by the speculation, as the accounts have not yet been made up. We paid four or five quarterly instalments to Government.

Dr. Dallas then asked whether prosecutor had brought the books of the tobacco farm to Court?—A. No.

Q. Why not?—A. I was not required to produce them.

Q. To whom does that tobacco farm belong? To the firm of V. B. Chintoba & Co.?—A. Yes, it does belong, but he has his own——

Q. Does it not belong to the firm?—A. Yes.

Q. Well, did you get notice to produce the books of V. B. Chintoba & Co.? Why do you not produce these?—A. I considered, and the only book was the Bank book, already produced. If you require them, I will bring them at another time.

Q. Did you ask your solicitor's advice?—A. No; I merely read the notice, and brought the books I thought would be required.

Dr. Dallas—Yes, which you would like to produce. (To the Magistrate). Then, sir, I ask that this be taken down. I ask that the books be produced, and it is a very important fact that the man refuses to produce them.

The Magistrate—These books have nothing to do with the merits of the case, and I will not encumber the record. He says he is ready to produce them at any future time, and I will not take it down.

Dr. Dallas—What do you understand by the merits of the case, sir? The merits are to show that this man is not telling the truth, and to break down his testimony. If that does not refer to the merits, I do not know what does.

The Magistrate—If he has not properly understood the notice, and if he is ready to produce the books that does not affect the evidence, and so I will not take it down.

Dr. Dallas—Well, sir, if that is your opinion, I submit to it; but when he had a solicitor, he should have taken his advice.

Mr. Peile entered the Court at this stage, and the previous proceedings were explained to him.

Dr. Dallas—I understand, sir, you decline to take down the witness's answers with regard to the books?

Prosecutor remarked that the books were in the custody of a person he named and said he could send a note to him, but did not know where he could be found.

Mr. Peile said he had been under the impression that the books were in the possession of Government. But at any rate prosecutor ought to have consulted him as to the notice; he did not say he was clear of blame.

Prosecutor here added that he could give Dr. Dallas a note for the gentleman and he could get the books.

Dr. Dallas—No, thank you; it is not my business. You hear the witness's answer, sir; he is under the rules of the Court, and bound to produce the books which were called for. It is for you to decide. I understood him to say he was ready to produce them; but now he says he cannot, but that he will give me a note, and he asks me to go and look for them.

Mr. Peile said he would do what he could to get the books, and would send for them.

Witness on further cross-examination said the daily average of collections of tobacco duties were about Rs. 500. He considered himself, not defendant, bound to repay the Rs. 7,000 to Purshotum Meghjee if the cotton proved sufficient.

Dr. Dallas—Now, supposing by any unhappy circumstance you became insolvent, to whom do you think Purshotum would look for the Rs. 7,000?

Prosecutor—I suppose the supposition would as well stand in the case of Nanabhai Pandoorung. (A laugh.)

Dr. Dallas—I don't say that at all. Would you pay attention to my question, sir? Supposing you were—I don't say you are to become insolvent, but supposing such a contingency—to whom would Purshotum have to look? A. To me.

Prosecutor then, on further cross-examination, deposed—It was either in the last month or the month before that I learnt from Chrishnanath Balcristna that defendant did not intend to do what he had promised me to do. I don't know that Chrishnanath has been dismissed by defendant. When the conversation alluded to in my information took place at Crishnanath Balcrustna's house all the parties present took a part in it. Wussonjee received instructions from defendant to take me to the warehouse, show me the cotton, and have it weighed and pressed, and he promised to do so accordingly. Wussonjee did take me to a warehouse, showed me cotton, and I proceeded to have it weighed when he left. This was on the 12th of November. I had my suspicions as to defendant having defrauded me long before Chrishnanath spoke to me on the subject, and when he did speak my suspicions were confirmed. Our firm of V. B. Chintoba and Co. received from defendant's firm the sum of Rs. 6,250 on the 4th August last, by a cheque on the National Bank.

Re-examined by Mr. Peile—My partner in trade, Vinayek Balcrustna, had capital, and he brought it into our business. On the 27th January last my solicitors wrote to defendant's then solicitors—Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell—a letter, of which the paper now shown me is a correct copy. This letter was written before I got the aforesaid information from Chrishnanath Balcrustna. I do not owe defendant the sum of Rs. 45,000 for the recovery of which he has sued me. On the contrary, I consider he is indebted to me, and before writing the above letter of the 27th January, I demanded of him what was due to me. Defendant's connection with our tobacco firm preceded the transaction about the cotton. After our connection with defendant the first insolvent on account of the farm was paid to Government by defendant's firm and our firm jointly borrowing money from the New Bank of Bombay. The money thus burrowed was repaid out of the collections of the farm.

Mr. Peile then asked whether the prosecutor could tell him where Purshotum Meghjee is; and he replied that Purshotum had absconded.

Dr. Dallas remarked that he did not see how that arose out of his cross-examination. He had not put one question in reference to Purshotum.

The Magistrate said he quite agreed with Dr. Dallas; but, on Mr. Peile saying he wished to show that Purshotum was not in town when the account was rendered, his Worship said he thought it desirable to have this information, and as it had been elicited, it would be as well to put it on paper.

Prosecutor then deposed—As regards the consignment of cotton, which was made through Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell and Co., I swear that I had never seen the cotton, having then been at Poona. On my return from Poona, defendant gave me the captain's receipts for the bales, which had been shipped. I had arranged to receive an advance on the cotton from Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell and Co., but before any advance was actually received, they found out that the cotton was bad and instituted criminal proceedings, but subsequently withdrew their complaint. I intended to have instituted criminal proceedings against Purshotum Meghjee, and with that intention came to the Police Court with my solicitor Mr. Cleveland, on a Saturday, at about 4½ o'clock or so, when there was no Magistrate present, and subsequently defendant interfered and the matter was amicably settled. I kept no books regarding the cotton transactions, because I received no accounts, and because I considered defendant's firm had to keep the accounts out of the two drafts, which defendant accepted on the National Bank. The one for Rs. 20,000 was on account of the tobacco farm and the other for Rs. 15,000 was for their own accommodation. Their firm retired the drafts out of the tobacco farm. The arrangement made was this:—the cotton was to be purchased on credit, advances were to be obtained on it, they were to be paid into Government for the resumption of the tobacco farm, and then the cotton was to be paid for out of the daily tobacco collections. It was on this condition, that I passed over to defendant the documents for Rs. 7,000. Defendant never handed to me any advances to redeem the farm, and the farm consequently was lost to me. As long as our firm had the farm, the daily collections were always paid to defendant's firm since their connection with us.

Wussonjee Jairam deposed—I am a cotton broker, and live in Modee Khana Street in the Fort. I know complainant and defendant, also one Purshotum Meghjee. About 7 or 8 months ago, defendant purchased some cotton from Purshotum Meghjee. The cotton was shipped through Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell and Co. I then went to Poona, and on my return, in the course of a day or two defendant and Purshotum Meghjee came to me, and defendant asked me to have the matter of a complaint which Crishnarao wanted to make against Purshotum Meghjee settled in respect of the aforesaid cotton. I interfered and had the matter settled. Under that arrangement Purshotum was to pay Rs. 7,000 to Crishnarao. This arrangement was made in writing, which was executed in the office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile. No money was paid, but Purshotum handed over certain documents to Crishnarao. Defendant was present. Purshotum promised to pay the money on the following day. About two or three days after the Dewalee, defendant said to me "Get the documents by any means from Crishnarao and give them to me. I shall esteem it a great favour." I saw Crishnarao, but did not get the documents from him. I then saw defendant on the subject, and told him that Crishnarao was agreeable to return the documents, provided he was paid the Rs. 7,000. Defendant said "Very well." In two or three days afterwards I was at defendant's house; nobody else was present. Defendant said to me that that he had arranged that provided Crishnarao returned the document he would get cotton from one Poonjah, and that the cotton would be consigned in Crishnarao's name, and that surplus money on account of the consignment would be applied for the purposes of the tobacco farm. This is all the conversation that took place on the occasion. Four or five days afterwards, I again met defendant at the house of Crishnarao Balcrustna. Crishnanath was there and complainant was sent for and he came. Defendant said to complainant "Give me the documents; if you give them to me I shall get money from Purshotum and procure cotton for you—a hundred and fifty candies. You can have the consignment made in your name, and whatever money is obtained in this way, we shall pay in on account of the farm." Crishnarao said, "Very well, as we go on getting collections on account of the farm we shall pay the vendor on account of the cotton." In a day or two afterwards I saw defendant again. He said to me, "The cotton is ready, go and show it to Chrishnarao." Accordingly complainant, Crishnanath, and I went over to Poonja's warehouse, Poonjah took us to another warehouse, where Crishnarao inspected some cotton and commenced to have it weighed. I waited for half an hour and then left. The same day defendant told me that he had received the documents, and asked me to arrange the payment of Rs. 7,000 to him. I at once went to Purshotum and took him to defendant at his house, where Purshotum paid the Rs. 7,000 to defendant in my presence. I had the bill of lading prepared in respect of the shipment of the above cotton. I got the captain's signature on them. I had a talk about the shipment with Crishnarao, and then spoke on the subject to defendant, who said to me "Keep this matter secret, don't reveal it to Crishnarao." Nobody else was there present. It was the fact of the bills of lading being signed which defendant asked me not to divulge to complainant. Defendant subsequently told me that he had received money on account of the cotton consignment. Complainant used to come to me every day, and after a lapse of a fortnight I spoke to him on the above subject.

The case was then adjourned till Wednesday.

FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S BOMBAY MISSION.

A meeting of the friends of the Free Church of Scotland's Bombay Mission was held on Thursday evening in the Free Church, Esplanade. The meeting was very thinly attended, and, as the Chairman remarked, showed the difficulty of getting people together in Bombay. The attendance in the Free Church on Thursday is not, we hope, to be taken as a criterion of the interest felt in this mission in Bombay; indeed we know that it is not, though to a stranger such a wretched attendance would of necessity appear most discouraging. The mission is at present greatly in want of funds, but we may confidently hope that such an old established and useful institution will not be allowed to limit its operations for want of money to carry it on.

Mr. Charles Macdonald occupied the chair. The meeting having been opened with prayer by the Rev Mr. Small.

The Chairman said the paucity of the number present was another instance of the difficulty of getting people together in Bombay. Formerly such a meeting was held annually, but for the last two or three years it had been discontinued, partly perhaps owing to the difficulty of getting people together at such meetings, and partly perhaps because Dr. Wilson himself was so much engrossed in the work of the mission and other work that he may have shunned the additional labour of getting people together and endeavouring to influence them in the work in which he and the other missionaries were engaged. His (Mr. Macdonald's) own feeling was that it was to be regretted that these meetings had not been continued, for even though the meetings were small those who came were friends of the mission, and the meetings gave opportunities of meeting the missionaries and hearing about their work. Many things done by the missionaries did not appear in the annual report, and but for these meetings they would not hear of such things. As to the desirability of their hearing the missionaries there could be no question: if they heard of the doings of the missionaries they would be interested in the work, a sure means of getting the support the mission required, not only in money but in sympathy and prayers. In the way of furthering this intercourse between what he might call the public and the missionaries, it would be proposed that evening that a committee of laymen should be appointed to confer with the missionaries from time to time, having meetings once a quarter or some time to be agreed upon. He had no doubt of the benefit of such meetings to the lay members of the committee, and he knew that the missionaries felt that it would be beneficial that they should meet with the laymen in that way. He was sorry that the finances of the mission were not in what could be called a flourishing condition. At a late meeting of some of the friends of the mission Mr. Dods kindly undertook to act as treasurer of the mission, and he would have a statement to make as to the accounts. If the statement was not so full or so lucid as they would wish, no blame was to be attached to Mr. Dods. For some years Dr. Wilson had acted as accountant and treasurer of the mission, and unfortunately to all his other accomplishments Dr. Wilson did not add that of a careful and accurate book-keeper. Some papers had been left, and some papers he believed were with Dr. Wilson, and therefore in the statement Mr. Dods would make they must start from a point which would only give a statement of the funds as Dr. Wilson had left them. There was a deficiency shown of about Rs. 5,000 due to Dr. Wilson, but his (the Chairman's) impression, and also the impression of others better acquainted with the mission, was that Dr. Wilson had spent much more money than that out of his private purse on behalf of the mission. But he thought it would not be difficult to turn over a new leaf, and to give an accurate statement of accounts from time to time. In referring to the operations of the mission, Mr. Macdonald said they would all be aware that the main efforts of the Free Church Mission in Bombay were connected with their large educational institution, an institution of great usefulness. Many seemed opposed to the mere introduction of the Bible into schools; from their opinion it would appear that the mere introduction of the Bible had a powerful influence in Christianising the people; but that, he thought, should be an encouragement to them, and he had a strong feeling in favour of such a mode of operation. The principal expenses of the mission were defrayed by remittances from the committee at home, and for the rest contributions were asked. He thought it was a very healthful sign that those engaged in conducting the mission, whether ordained or others, should have an anxiety and endeavour to go forth to other work than the specified work prescribed to them by the committee. It was a sign of life that where they saw an opportunity they should desire to enter upon the work and do some good. He thought, also, that as far as possible it was good that such efforts should be supported by contributions. That the expenditure had exceeded the income was much to be regretted, but the missionaries were quite alive to the undesirableness of this. Whatever efforts were made, they would, he trusted, be liberally supported. The contributions to those local efforts had greatly diminished within the last few years. He did not think this was because there was a smaller community interested, but in a great measure because there were many other new claims upon the same limited community—such claims as those of the City Mission, the Harbour Mission, the Medical Mission, the Stranger's Friend's Society, and others of that kind, all being admirable institutions, but new ways of drawing away funds which might have come to the Free Church Mission. He had heard it suggested that the income might be augmented by increasing the fees of the institution, and as far as that was practicable, so long as it did not interfere with the efficiency of the institution, he thought it was desirable. He did not think the Mission school was an institution for supplying gratis education, where persons were willing to pay for the really very valuable education they received. Although they had to complain of their poverty in regard to funds they had not to complain of their poverty as far as the number of men working was concerned, and he felt sure that when they saw the work of their missionaries they must have every desire to see the work prosper, and to do what they could, whether little or much, to help them in that work, and to that great end he hoped the meeting would be to some extent helpful.

Mr. H. D. Dods then gave a statement of the finances, almost a repetition of the statement made by the chairman.

Rev. Mr. Stothert then addressed the meeting on the general work of the mission.

Rev. Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee, in the course of a lengthy address, said that many of the scholars had left the institution's school lately, simply because there was not a good staff of teachers. And why did they not have a good staff of teachers?—simply because they had no funds. He had a peculiar affection for this school. It was through the instrumentality of this very school that he had been brought to the knowledge of the Saviour, and through it also others had been brought to Christ Jesus. It was through no fault of the missionaries that the school was in its present condition, and he was sure they had only to make their wants known both to the people here and in Scotland, when support would come forward to the institution. Let them not forget this mission, which had been blessed in such a remarkable degree; in the days of its poverty it should not be forgotten; the Christian public should come forward and support it, and if they did supply funds for carrying on its operations they would have the happiness of seeing the mission prospering, and not only that, but they would have the blessed experience of knowing that their own souls were also prospering.

Rev. Mr. Stephen gave a historical sketch of the Native Female Boarding School. The school was now, under the superintendence of Miss Ewing, a young lady who received encomiums from all who know her, in as prosperous a condition as it ever had been. At present there were 58 boarders and two day scholars enjoying the advantages of a christian education and of a suitable Christian home. Of these, seven were in communion with the church, and he could testify to the personal piety of most of them from his own observation. He had formed a very high opinion in regard to the good that this female school was accomplishing at present in Bombay, and he therefore took the present opportunity of calling attention to its claims to Christian sympathy and support. He should have been very glad had the meeting been composed to a larger extent of lady friends of the mission. He had thought it would be so, and had it been the case he would have made a special appeal to them for their continued sympathy and support to the school. He knew very well that that support would not fail to be continued, for it was the Lord's own work, and there was no doubt he would put it into the hearts of his servants to perpetuate it, as he had put it into their hearts to commence it and carry it on hitherto.

On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Bowen, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Harding, the following gentlemen were appointed as a financial committee to confer with the missionaries during the ensuing year:—Messrs. N. Spencer, C. Macdonald, H. D. Dods, H. Conder, J. Macfarlane, R. E. Bickerdike, D. Don,—N. Spencer and H. D. Dods to act as joint treasurers.

The Rev. Mr. Harding and the Rev. Mr. Small having also addressed the meeting, the proceedings terminated by the benediction being pronounced.

SETTLEMENT OFFICERS.

In future the substantive salary of Settlement Officers officiating in another department, and not at the same time conducting the duties of their own offices, will be held (in calculating their acting allowances) to be the grade of line appointments immediately below the settlement grade occupied. If a Settlement Officer takes leave for a longer period than six months, he will, on his return, revert to the grade in the regular line which he would have held had he not been employed in the Settlement Department. No longer absence than privilege or special leave will be permitted to any Settlement Officer with retention of his settlement appointment, and any officer taking leave beyond the six months, and reverting as above-mentioned to the line, will displace the junior officer of the grade into which he is introduced, the junior officer thereby losing his promotion and any other appointments that may be contingent thereon. All promotions in the regular line will in future be made, keeping in view this liability of a Settlement Officer being brought back to the regular line and displacing the new incumbent.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education was held in the schools at Byculla on Friday afternoon. Bishop Douglas presided; there was a very good attendance.

The Secretary (the Rev. Mr. Reynell) first read the annual report, which was as follows:—The Bombay Diocesan Board of Education in offering its fourth annual report to the public has the pleasure to state that it received during the year 1869, the sum of Rs. 6,312-3-3 on account of the General Fund, Rs. 100 on account of the Bishop Cotton Memorial Fund, and Rs. 433 towards the passage-money from England of a master for the Diocesan School, Byculla. The Board is again able to announce a slight increase in its receipts over those in former years. The Diocesan School, Byculla, still receives considerable assistance from the Board. It was examined by the Government Inspector in March 1869, when a sum of Rs. 1,112 was awarded under the system of payment-by-result, and the school obtained the distinction of being recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the university standard for matriculation. In May 1869, the headmaster, the Rev. E. H. Dubois, resigned his connexion with the school on being appointed Principal of the Bishop Cotton School at Bangalore, and the Board was happy to bear its testimony to the zeal with which Mr. Dubois had performed his duties, and to the success with which his efforts had been attended, the school having been raised, while under his charge, from a school of small pretensions to a recognized High School. The Board is glad of this opportunity of placing on record its sense of the value of Mr. Dubois's services and its regret at the loss of them. On Mr. Dubois's departure the school was placed for six weeks under the charge of the Rev. E. H. Cooper, b.a., and at the end of that period was consigned to the care of the Rev. T. Williams, of the S.P.G., to both of which gentlemen the committee of the school is much indebted for their services. As neither of them, however, was able to take permanent charge of it, the Board advertised in the local papers for a master but without success, and has since written to England for a suitable person to be sent out. Special subscriptions, to which allusion has been already made, have been collected for the master's passage-money, and up to the present time they have not been enough to meet it; the Board has accordingly advanced the necessary balance. The girls' department continues to be superintended with efficiency by Miss Watting. St. John's School, Colaba, has been successfully carried on during the past year by the new master and mistress (Mr. and Mrs. Hildrett). Forty pupils are now on the rolls, and Rs. 366 were awarded by the Government Inspector after the usual examination. St. Peter's School, Mazagon, received regular assistance from the Board during the past year, but the Board is unable to continue this assistance, the state of its funds making it necessary that larger and more needed schools should alone be aided. The Bishop's School, Poona, has made rapid studies under its present master, Mr. Samuel Brierley, late of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. The attendance has increased, and the Government grant amounted to Rs. 1,353, showing an increase over that in the previous year of nearly Rs. 800. The school has just been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as a high school; so that there are now two High Schools in connection with the Board. The Poona Girls' School (now known as the Bishop's School for girls) has been regularly aided by the Board. The master died during the year, and the school has suffered in consequence, but it has obtained a grant from Government of Rs. 309. The Pensioners' School, Poona, has also received monthly help. The Government grant amounted to Rs. 291. The trustees of the Cabul Relief Fund have continued their annual allowance of Rs. 600 to the Board on behalf of this school. The Board has the pleasure of recording its thanks for this liberality. The Sholapore European and Eurasian School has drawn a regular grant during the year. It also obtained from Government a grant of Rs. 76. The Kalbadavee School was closed shortly after it was started, as the managers did not consider that they were justified in availing themselves of the assistance given by the Board, in the absence of success in obtaining pupils. In April, Mr. Rowland Hamilton resigned his office as treasurer to the Board on proceeding to England, and was succeeded by Mr. H. C. Moore. Mr. Moore has undertaken the collection of subscriptions, thus saving the collector's percentage. The accounts have been audited by Colonel Annesley, to whom the thanks of the Board are due. The success which has attended the efforts of the Board during the four years of its existence has encouraged it to prepare a scheme for raising a building and endowment fund, so that its school may be placed on a satisfactory and permanent footing, and be saved from that languishing state of existence to which schools in India mainly supported by voluntary subscriptions are liable. Application has been made to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge for a considerable grant of money, and the Board intends to lay the scheme before the public with an appeal for subscriptions as soon as an answer has been received from that society.

The Chairman then said—Ladies and Gentlemen,—In moving the adoption of the report which has just been read to you, I believe I may say that, on the whole, we are to be congratulated on our work during the past year. We have had very considerable difficulties to contend with in certain cases, and we have in some degree suffered from those difficulties, but I do not think more than we could have expected, and I trust that we are now in position to make us more hopeful that such difficulties will not recur, and, if they do, that they may be easily overcome. We have at this moment in connection with the Board of Education the schools at Byculla, held in the room in which we are now met, and we have also a school at Colaba, which during the past year has attained to a flourishing condition. We have also the school at Poona, and with regard to the boys' school at Poona, I believe I may say that the success has been as great as any school of the kind could have been expected to reach, for a very large proportion of the class of boys for whom the school is provided avail themselves of it. The report of the Government Inspector regarding it is very satisfactory, and the grants received from Government in aid of the expenses, large. The girls' school there, owing to the non-possession of any building, has had the difficulty of house-rent to contend with, and therefore is very much fettered as to the terms which are offered to those who take the office of mistresses. Some discussion has taken place in Poona as to the school, and we are very much indebted to the school mistress for the way in which she has prosecuted her labours; still we think that the school should give a more advanced education than she is now capable of affording, and we trust that measures will soon be taken to put it on a better footing. The Pensioners' School is one of a lower class, and of an inferior character. I am not able personally to speak of the condition of the school, but it is still going on, and I believe it is as good as it was in former years. We have a school in Belgaum of the same class, but it has not yet been connected with the Board, though an application has been made by Mr. Stead that it may be. The report from him as to the progress of the children is of the most satisfactory character. I saw the school myself this time last year, and it appeared to be in a most thriving condition, the only thing needed being a better building and a better income to put the school in a satisfactory position. It is not now connected with the Board, but the managers are desirous of putting themselves in connection with us, and I have no doubt but that this may be accomplished. While I am describing the work in connection with these schools, I may say that we carry on the work under the greatest possible difficulties. With the boys' school at Poona, under the guidance of a most excellent master, and in a building in every way adapted for the purpose—for we have been fortunate in having a building which is our own property, so that we are not fettered by rent,—we have made very satisfactory progress. But that is not the case with this school, on which the rent falls with aggravating weight. We have a very heavy rent, which is a severe drag on our resources, and it not only hinders us from aiding the other schools, but also from doing what we otherwise could for the efficiency of this school. On a review of the whole state and condition of the work we are undertaking, the Board has been made aware that if the work is to be done in a satisfactory manner, it is necessary that we should go to work on a very much larger scale. It is evident to every one who has been acquainted with the practical working of schools and who knows the difficulties of obtaining the funds necessary for their efficient working, that the possession of a building suitable for the purpose is an almost indispensable condition of success. I am sure, too, that persons who are acquainted with the details of such matters will also agree with me when I say that the possession of an endowment is scarcely less necessary than a building; and the Board having taken the matter into its serious consideration and reviewed the position of this portion of India with regard to that particular class for which the Board desires to make educational provision has come to the conclusion that it is necessary to make a vigorous effort to obtain a very large sum of money in order to enable us to carry on our work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. We are not at this moment able to publish the details of the work, for we think it better first to apply to the Christian Knowledge Society to see what assistance that important society can afford towards the proper carrying out of our work, but as soon as an answer is received to an application we have made to that society, an appeal will be published here, and we shall do all we can to get the necessary funds. First, we shall want a building, and the next, and only less essential to the building is a capital sum to provide an endowment, and a fund to enable us to bring out teachers, or send them home in the case of sickness, and in different ways provide the means which are necessary in order to carry out with real effectiveness a work of this kind. The scheme therefore expressly provides for these great things, a building, an endowment fund, and also funds to make up for the deficiency of the supplies for the school. The scheme has received much criticism at the hands of the Board, and, when it is made public, will no doubt receive that further criticism which we write as our object is to render it as perfect as possible. I may add further that we do not purpose to erect costly or ornamental buildings, indeed our object is too carry out the scheme with as little expense as possible, but nevertheless the sum required will be large. Other great educational works have been begun and are in progress in this city and in other parts of this Presidency, upon which money has not been spared, and the work carried on in what I may call a very splendid manner. We do not propose to do anything of that kind; all we desire to do is that which is absolutely necessary in the way of building, here in Bombay, at Poona for our girls' school, at Belgaum, and also perhaps at Paunchgunny. When the scheme has been put forward and criticised, we shall make our appeal and see what support we shall receive from the public for the completion of a work which is of the greatest possible importance for the benefit of a class which is becoming every day more numerous, and for which it is the duty of the Board to provide education. I need not, I think, make any further remarks as to the events of the past year, or what we purpose doing for the future, but I need only say that it is the desire of the Board to carry on the work with all possible diligence and vigour, and I trust we shall have that ready and hearty support of the public without which we cannot carry out the work we are undertaking.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs then said—I rise to second the adoption of the report, and in so doing, as one of the original members of the Board, I may perhaps be allowed to make a few observations with regard to the foundation and history of the Board, and then allude to the great object to which

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your Lordship has referred—the scheme which is about to be put before the public. In the first place, let me allude to the great importance of the object, for the carrying out of which this Board was originally established. In this country for many years the European element was confined almost entirely to those in the service of the late East India Company, and it was not till after the mutiny of 1857 that the country was so thoroughly thrown open as it has since been for the entrance of private enterprize; it is since that period that such large works for promoting civilization and adding to the wealth of the country, as railways, companies connected with cotton and silk, and such like industries have been established. These have all brought into the country an entirely different class of Europeans from those that were previously met with, and it was but four or five years ago that the notice of the late Bishop was first attracted to the very large and increasing number of Europeans there was in this country who had come out to take part in the construction of railways and other works, and to the very large number of Christian children rising up amongst us for whom no plan of education existed. The only societies at that time in existence for this purpose were the schools at Byculla, under the Society for the Education of the Poor in Bombay, and the Indo-British Institution. With the exception of these two public institutions there was nothing, except one or two private schools on which the parents of these children could rely for the means of education. The position which the majority of the parents held was far too humble to render it likely they could send their children home for education, and so the matter became, not only from a Christian but from a far lower, a mere police point of view, a very important subject to be dealt with by the Christian community. This led to the foundation of the Board of Education which has been at work, and the funds it has received from the public have, I may safely say, been satisfactorily spent on the great object before us. We have the school at Poona, already alluded to by your Lordship, which has worked itself up to the standard which Government requires to enable its boys to compete for a higher education in the Government colleges—it has risen to be a High School, and, as the Bishop has told us from personal observation, is flourishing in every way. We have other schools, that in the rooms of which we have met, and which is also a High School, and others of different classes, down to what may be considered little better than the "dame" school in England. The Board does not establish schools, but it assists schools already established. I think, if I rightly remember when the Board was first established, we had applications from three or four schools for assistance—that being the only form in which by our rules a grant from the Board could be made. We are now in the position of having two High Schools, and we have others of various degrees of excellence—in fact we have schools suitable for the education of children of all the numerous Europeans, from those of the labourer on the railway and the poorest classes in the service of Government to those who hold high and important positions either under Government or the various companies in the presidency. This has been the object of the Board, and it has been realized. But the Board for want of funds could do but little, and as it worked it became aware that the only way of effecting its large and important object was by putting forward such a scheme that, if the Christian public here and at home would come to its aid, would put the matter on a satisfactory and permanent basis. That scheme, I trust, will shortly be laid before the public, but when it comes before you, you must be prepared to admit the importance of the object for which such a large scheme is put forth. You must regard it, not as you would at home, though now the question of compulsory education is being urged there, but you must look to it in the view of one who being in the midst of a heathen country—having Christian brothers and sisters, many of them at places where they are out of the way of all the direct influence of the clergy, having boys and girls growing up around them, settled among natives and far removed from churches, and regarding whom, if you do not take means to put education easily within reach of the parents, you will find that the result to be that there will be a large population arising, nominally Christians because they are Europeans, but who will not only prove themselves to be what Christians ought not to be, but will have the greatest possible effect in deterring the natives of this country from embracing the truths of Christianity. Thus I venture in these few remarks very imperfectly to set before you the importance of this subject, because you will find that when it is disclosed it will appear gigantic. It is large, and to many it will appear, perhaps, as bordering on the absurd, but it is a scheme prepared with the greatest care, and it will only lay before the public of the Presidency the lowest estimate at which the rising generation of European and Indo-European children within its boundaries can be educated in a manner fitting their position as Christians and as citizens. I beg to second the proposal for the adoption of the report.

Mr. Jer. Ryan then said—My Lord, ladies and gentlemen,—Before the resolution for the adoption of the report is put to the meeting, I beg to say a few words. The invitation to the public to be present here this evening has been addressed to all who take an interest in education. My Lord, I will yield to none in feeling such an interest, and therefore I trust the remarks I am about to make may at the least escape misinterpretation. My Lord, I notice with regret in the annual report that has just been read to us, that though a round of thanks has been offered to everybody, no allusion whatever has been made to the obligations the Diocesan Board of Education is under to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and when it is remembered that the gentlemen who compose the committee of the one society are also many of them, if not all, members of the other, and thereby pledged to be equally interested in both societies, I think the omission I have referred to becomes serious, if not ungrateful. My Lord, I think the long-continued diversion of the services of the Rev. Mr. Williams, a gentleman specially engaged for vernacular work and supported by the S. P. G. to carry on the educational work of the Diocesan Board, should have received the fullest explanation and the amplest acknowledgment. At the last annual meeting of the S. P. G., the chairman, General Tremenheere, condemned in emphatic terms the connection of Mr. Williams with the Diocesan Board; since then I have read this gentleman's published report to his own society, and I find him stating therein that owing to this connection, he had had neither the time nor the strength, either to perfect himself in his studies, or to do any vernacular work—work, my Lord, which, as I have already observed, he was specially engaged for and paid for. I think this circumstance ought to have received the fullest explanation, if only to relieve Mr. Williams from the very awkward position in which by his own admission he stands committed to the society employing him. But, my Lord, this is a question for Mr. Williams' personal attention. I would, however, ask on what grounds his connection with the Diocesan Board can be, or is justified? I would ask, my Lord, on what principles of equity or fairness, funds contributed to the S. P. G. have been diverted to aid the objects of the Diocesan Board? My Lord, I am a subscriber to the funds of the S. P. G., and in the interests of that society I would ask why its income for the past nine months has been subjected to a tax of nearly Rs. 300 a month—for that I believe is Mr. Williams' allowance—to do the work of the Diocesan Board? I would ask, my Lord, how it happens that this Board, now commemorating its fourth anniversary, and controlled by a committee of gentlemen, whose very names are local synonyms for power, influence, and wealth have not yet been able to provide for their own wants;—how it happens that first the Rev. Mr. DuBois, then the Rev. Mr. Cooper, and lastly the Rev. Mr. Williams, all paid officers of the S. P. G., and engaged for special spheres of work, have at times been pressed into the service of the Diocesan Board? I would ask, my Lord, how long this system is to continue?—for on the answer to my questions will, I think, depend to some extent the support that will be given to the S.P.G. My Lord, the Board of Education rejoices in a comprehensive title, its work ought to be common to and supported by every one in your lordship's diocese; but I think I may say, without fear of contradiction, the subject is one of notoriety, that had it not been for the persevering and self-denying efforts, and the generous but solitary liberality of my friend, Mr. John Cameron, whose name is so prominently, deservedly, and honourably associated with the cause of Christian educational progress in this city—I say, my Lord, had it not been for his efforts and liberality—supplemented by that derived from the agency of the S. P. G. diverted from its proper sphere of work—the operations of the Diocesan Board would long ere this, in this city, have been brought to a close. My Lord, I think the Board have not done enough to uphold their claim to the title they have adventurously assumed. I confess I am more interested in the S. P. G. than I am in the Diocesan Board, and therefore, my Lord, I take this opportunity, the only one that has ever been afforded me, in the most open, public, and emphatic way of protesting against any further or future misdirection of the agency of the S. P. G. for the objects of the Diocesan Board. My remarks would probably not have been called for if I had noticed one word of thanks to the S. P. G. for its services to this society.

The Chairman—Does Mr. Ryan wish his protest recorded?

Mr. Ryan—I simply ask my protest to be recorded, and the gentlemen of the press, I have no doubt, will take a note of it.

Major-General Tremenheere (after a pause)—I don't understand the motion has been adopted.

The Chairman—No; I was waiting to see if any one wished to speak. I regret to hear that we are under such obligations to Mr. Cameron, but I was not aware of it myself before. Would Mr. Cameron be kind enough to say to what extent we are indebted?

Mr. Cameron—Mr. Ryan is perhaps exaggerating, but the plain fact of the matter is for the last nine months I have kept the accounts, and when any little balance has been required, I have found it. But the Board have now passed a resolution to refund all that—so that really and truly I have done nothing but given my personal services, and as to that I shall always be glad to continue to do so. I think, therefore, Mr. Ryan was under a mistake.

The Chairman—Perhaps as president both of the Board and of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, I may make a few remarks in reply to Mr. Ryan. And I begin these by saying we are extremely obliged for criticisms of our proceedings; all we do is in the face of the public, and any friendly criticism is of course always received with the greatest possible gratitude. With regard to the particular criticism which Mr. Ryan has made, I do not know that it is necessary to go into a minute account of all the points to which he has referred. All I can say is this: any one who is acquainted with the work of the Church in foreign parts—and I myself have had experience of it for a good many years—must be aware that the greatest of all difficulties almost is, when a vacancy occurs, to fill the place which has been vacated. It is not as in England, where you have nothing to do but put an advertisement in the newspapers, and have in answer any number of applications for the place that is vacant; in those cases where you are in a distant country, you have first of all to make definite arrangements as to what sum you can offer a person to come out, then you have to intimate at home that you wish to have some one, and you have that long and difficult process—because people are not very willing to go abroad—you at last are able to fill up the vacancy which has occurred. That sort of difficulty occurs again and again in every foreign country—it has done so in those I have been in. Moreover, though the work which is carried on by the Church is divided into different heads and branches, yet inasmuch as the work is to a great extent one whole, those in charge of it are at times driven to borrow more heavily than they could wish from one branch in order to assist the other. Take here, for instance, this particular case now before us. The school had been worked up to its present position after struggling through numerous obstacles and difficulties, many of them unknown to all, save those thoroughly acquainted with its history. When at last it reached its present condition, Mr. Dubois received the offer of a better position in a school in a more favourable locality and more healthy than Bombay. He went to it; this school was vacant; and what were we to do? If we were not to shut up the school we must carry it on. We advertised all over India, but not one satisfactory answer was received. To accept any of the applicants would only have been an indirect way of shutting up the school, and so we were actually driven either to shut the doors, or else borrow from available sources. Mr. Cooper, always the first in every labour, and setting an example which all of us, both clergy and laity, would do well to follow, threw himself in the breach, and for a time, so long as his health permitted, he filled the gap; but afterwards he, through ill-health and the strain upon him, was reluctantly compelled to resign. We felt that if we wished not to shut up the school, we could only have recourse to available resources. When this question came before the Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, I felt the greatest diffidence in giving my assent to the loan of Mr. Williams. I feel, perhaps as strongly as Mr. Ryan himself, the great importance of the work of missions. I desire to see that work flourish in the greatest possible degree; but Mr. Williams had not yet done any work here—he had been in this country for only a very short period, indeed he was not ordained and was not acquainted with, and it must still have been some considerable time ere he was familiar with, the language in which to teach, and with the habits of the people among whom he was to work. It was a case in which I felt the question was whether we were to allow an important educational work to drop, or were we to put a strain on another branch by withdrawing a man for a time from his proper work, so as to enable us to do what we could by supplying the place just vacated. I found that it was irregular, and said so, and that I could not possibly consent to it as Bishop for any length of time; I felt in a difficult position, but when I had to choose between the closing of a great school and taking of a man away from work in which he was not yet begun, I felt, looking to the circumstances, that it was an occasion on which Mr. Williams might be lent. But, though I assented, it was with the greatest reluctance. I repeated my protest over and over again on different occasions. The difficulties, however, were great when it came to the question of sending home to England the income that could be offered a master, which of course is of great importance, for the character of the master depends on a great measure the income we could offer. In order to settle that, we had to refer to Government to know what they would do,—for there are some schools receiving much greater aid from Government than we obtain. We applied to Government therefore, and correspondence with it takes a long time. Some time elapsed before we could get an answer: we had to write a second time, and then we got an unfavourable reply—that they could not allow us funds. These are all the difficulties that occurred in the carrying on of the schools, and, whilst I am not surprised that persons not acquainted perhaps with the exact position of the affairs should speak with some warmth on the subject; yet at same time I feel we should look on the work of the school as a whole, and, jealous of the natives of this country—and I trust no one surpasses me in jealousy and desire for their good,—we should at the same time, I think, take an interest in the Christian population, and in considering a question of such extreme difficulty as, whether we should close a school which had been carried on at great expense, and the closing of which would necessitate great loss, I do think that under such circumstances and difficulties, there was some excuse and reason for the course adopted. Of course, I think no one can thoroughly enter into the difficulties of the position like those responsible for, as it were, and who understand, the whole work of the Church. The work of the Church has its branches and divisions, but it has a whole, and you cannot look to one part and not consider the whole. These are the reasons at any rate which led me to enter my protest in assenting to the loan of Mr. Williams. I do not think the S. P. G. work has suffered considerably, for Mr. Williams, in the first place, had not entered on his work—it was merely a deferring of the time, and he could be getting better acquainted with Bombay, and more thoroughly up in the customs of the people. These considerations seemed to me, at least, of some importance, and I offer them not on the part of the Board, for I suppose the Board has not much to say in the matter, but on the part of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Mr. Justice Gibbs—There is one observation made by Mr. Ryan, which I think it is right should be corrected. Mr. Ryan, carried away by his eloquence, wound up by saying that, if it had not been for Mr. Cameron, the Board would have had to shut up its work, or words to that effect. Now I think he is misled in that observation, possibly by not knowing the formation of the Board and of the schools supported by it. The Board, as a Board, has nothing to do with the school in which we are met, or any other save in giving grants towards their support. This school has a committee, the secretary of which is Mr. Cameron,—and an able secretary he has proved,—the Rev. Mr. Reynell is chairman, and Mr. Justice Warden and Mr. Wedderburn are the members. The school is under this committee, and when an application is made to us by it we give a grant. The Board has had from that committee applications for grants commencing from Rs. 130 a month,—Mr. Reynell will correct me if I am wrong—going on from time to time, till I think it has reached at present a total of something like Rs. 400 a month. The Board has nothing to do with the management of the school, save when applied to by the committee it only gets the returns of the pupils; and it was not until the meeting last month that Mr. Cameron came forward in his capacity of secretary of this school to tell us the school was not pecuniarily in a satisfactory state, for the payments had been greater than the receipts, even including the grant from the Board, and showed that for the last ten months, during which he had been keeping the accounts and superintending its money matters, there was a balance due of Rs. 285. Very kind it was of him to advance this, but, mind, when the matter was brought to the notice of the Board of Education, we immediately passed a resolution to reimburse what he had spent for the school. It was not until Mr. Cameron brought forward the financial position at last meeting that we knew the school was in debt. I think that should be understood, for Mr. Ryan's remarks, if not corrected, would go forth as if the Board had allowed the secretary of the school committee to pay towards its support.

Mr. J. Ryan then said—My Lord, I rise to offer an explanation in reference to what has just fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs. I selected the Diocesan school, and identified the work of the board with it, as that school, to all intents and purposes, represents fairly their work. If the Diocesan board was not aware of the state of their principal and representative school at the time I referred to, I must say the fact is not creditable to them. In reference to Mr. Cameron's explanation, I would say that it is generally known and believed that at the time of Mr. Dubois leaving, had Mr. Cameron not come forward and bought the furniture and school apparatus, and otherwise exerted himself to keep the school going, it would have been closed. And it is known that he made advances to meet the expenses of the school, he anticipated the income of the school, trusting that income for repayment. He may have been recouped, but had he not come forward at the time he did, I say the principal school of the Diocesan board would have been closed. But, my Lord, apart from all this detail which does not effect my protest, I would say that had it not been for the significant omission of all allusion of obligation to the S. P. G., I perhaps would not have ventured to address this meeting.

Mr. Moore remarked that Mr. Ryan seemed to be under the impression that Mr. Cameron had purchased the furniture, but he was in a position to state that the Diocesan board had advanced the money. Of course, he added, they all deeply regretted that Mr. Williams should have been called away from his duties as a missionary to take charge of the schools, but under the circumstances he thought it was the best thing that could have been done. Otherwise the school would have been shut up, and the consequences would have been most serious if Mr. Williams had not been sent to take charge.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson said he would venture to propose the introduction of a short paragraph in the annual report in appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Williams in the management of the school, and expressing the obligation of the Diocesan Board to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for the loan of one of its missionaries. That connection, the rev. gentleman added, would be done away with in future, but he thought a short paragraph in the report to the effect he had mentioned, would perhaps meet Mr. Ryan's views, and at the same time be satisfactory to the society; he therefore begged to move accordingly.

The Rev. Mr. Reynell, at the request of the chairman, then read the paragraph of the report as he had amended it and which ran as follows:—"On Mr. Dubois's departure the school was placed for six weeks under the charge of the Rev. E. H. Cooper, B.A., and at the end of that period was consigned to the care of the Rev. T. Williams of the S. P. G., to both of which gentlemen, *as well as to the Society with which they are connected*, the Committee of the School is much indebted for their services."

The Chairman remarked that thanks were due to the other gentlemen as well as Mr. Williams, and asked Mr. Ryan whether the paragraph just read met his views.

Mr. Ryan replied that it did so, and that if the remark had originally been in the report, he would not have said a word on the subject.

The Rev. W. B. Kerr—I rise, my Lord, to propose that the report which has been read, and the adoption of which has been moved and seconded be adopted, printed and circulated. I believe, my Lord, that most, if not all present, are of opinion that the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Williams to the management of the school, and who has therein, as well as in more direct pastoral labour, been doing the work of the Church, was the best arrangement possible at the time, and the wisdom of which has been made evident by the amount of success which has since attended the school; and which has been, I am happy to say, much greater than some of us expected it would be after the removal to a higher sphere elsewhere of Mr. Dubois by whom it had been so ably conducted. I believe that as changes are not favourable to schools, there is a general desire that Mr. Williams should continue in the school, but whether this be so or not I would propose that the report, with the secretary's satisfactory note of explanation, be at once adopted.

Mr. Reynell then said—There is one observation I wish to make as a member of the committee. We should deeply regret to think that it appeared that Mr. Cameron's most valuable services to this school were overlooked in any way. When last year Mr. Dubois closed his connection with this school, I was—your Lordship being then absent from Bombay—on the committee of the school of which Mr. Cameron was then secretary, and he came forward in the most liberal manner possible and advanced the sum of money which was necessary for the purchase of the furniture. He then also told me every month that a considerable balance might be expected, but he hoped that at the end of the year that would be covered by the money from Government after the result of the examinations had been made out. I thought so too, but when the list came back from the inspector it was found that the amount was only Rs. 820. Mr. Cameron, as soon as he found that, made up the accounts and found that there was Rs. 285 due to the Board, and there was a meeting last Tuesday, when I had the pleasure of proposing that the money which the school had received should be refunded to Mr. Cameron. I say this to show that the committee of the school, as soon as they were aware of the amount of debt, immediately defrayed it. I am only sorry anything should have been said or inferred in any way which might seem to show that the committee of the school, of which I am unfortunately the only one present, in any way undervalued the generosity and zealous manner in which Mr. Cameron has come to the aid of the school in a time of need.

The report as amended by Mr. Reynell was then adopted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was seconded by Major-General Tremenheere, and at once passed.

The Chairman in acknowledging the compliment said—In thanking you I may just finish the proceedings of this meeting by remarking that the difficulties with regard to this school are not by any means over. We have now sent for another master, and I hope he he will soon arrive, but in the meanwhile I have been obliged to tell Mr. Williams I cannot allow him to continue his services here. I wrote home some few months ago to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, explaining the circumstances under which Mr. Williams had been lent to the Board, and stating he would not continue here after the end of last month. He will therefore disconnect himself from the school at any rate before Easter: and now comes the question, what will become of the school? The new master is not likely to arrive for some months to come. We thought we would have no difficulty in finding a European to take the general oversight, but I am sorry to say that has failed, so that we are still in the position that we do not know how the school is to be carried on for the next few months. I trust Mr. Ryan and others will see how extremely difficult it is to carry on the work of the Church in this country and that it is only those who carry it on that can know the difficulties attending it. I can see no way of getting clear of the embarrassment, except that some one of the committee shall come and take charge of the school, a duty which I shall be glad myself to undertake. (Applause.)

The benediction was then pronounced, and the meeting terminated.

INTERESTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In reference to an Article published in your issue of the 26th March 1870—I beg you will kindly give a small pace in the Column of your Journal to publish the accompanying apology asked by the defendant Cooshee (the dancing girl) which caused me to accept it being undeservable to my position to stand with her in the Bar after she has convenced her fault.—Yours, &c.

GANPATRAO MADHOWRAO, Prosecutor.

Bombay, 9 April 1870.

7th April 1870.

I have to suggest that it may please you to settle the Police Cases Nos. 346 and 356 pending in the Girgaum Police Court.

The O mark of KOOSAJEE.

Witness.
Raghoonath Wishwanath.
Sadasew Ladsett.

AFGHANISTAN AND PERSIA—PROSPECTS OF WAR.

THERE can be no doubt that were it not for his friendship and alliance with the British Government, Shere Ali would long since have made a descent on Seistan. The movement would be extremely popular with his own subjects. Seistan has long been a thorn in his side, and its Governor, Meer Alum Khan, has given the Ameer no little provocation by making frequent raids on Afghan territory and carrying off the cattle of Afghan subjects. On a recent occasion he instigated his subjects to cross the Helmund and attack Kuchansoor, Afghan territory. When remonstrated with by Sirdar Futteh Mahomed, the Governor of Herat, he replied that he was only acting in conformity with the instructions he had received from Teheran. This was almost more than Afghan flesh and blood could bear; and yet the Ameer, crucifying his inclinations, refused to break the peace. He is, however, thoroughly convinced of his danger. He knows that troops from Seistan could at any time be poured on Candahar without impediment, and yet he abstains from acting on the offensive altogether in deference to our wishes. Matters appear, however, to be coming to a crisis, and it would seem as if the Persian Government felt that they had gone somewhat too far, for twelve regiments of infantry with 4,000 cavalry and four batteries of artillery, have been despatched from Teheran, ostensibly to occupy the Belooch territory of Lash Juwain and other districts not included in Afghanistan, but in reality, it is believed, to strengthen the garrison in Seistan against an anticipated attack by Afghanistan, which Persia too well knows she has provoked.—*Pioneer.*

TYPICAL CIVILIANS.

FROM A BENGAL POINT OF VIEW.

No. VI.—THE JOINT MAGISTRATE.

WE often hear loose statements about the "millions" who people the peninsula of India. The last official estimate is, however, enough to justify the most serious feelings. Apart from all exaggeration there are two hundred of those millions, one hundred and fifty being directly ruled by British officers, and the rest by hereditary native potentates whose tenure depends upon the British Government. A rajah or nawab may affect kingly state, and his susceptibilities may be consulted by a pretence of "treaties;" but there have been sufficient instances of interference, and even of removal, to show that our Government acknowledges, and can exercise a real responsibility for their administration. It is a solemn thought, the present well-being and future prospects of one-fifth of the human race! It is very well to ask

> "Of all the ills that humankind endure
> How few are those that Kings can cause or cure!"

But commonplace apart, and admitting that Seneca would be happier under Nero than a thoroughly brutal, ignorant, man under the best of Republics, there are a number of very important matters in which it is of vital importance to average mortals how their public affairs are administered. Bad Government means heavy taxation, fettered intercourse, cheerless horizons for the competent, and helpless dependence for the poor: privilege without responsibility at one end of the scale, and pauperism without hope at the other.

It was therefore an arduous task for the Ministry of the day to provide a proper substitute for the means of selection of the governing class of India, that had prevailed in the days of the Court of Directors. No doubt that system, in theory at least, was not good; and although, like many other of our English, it worked better than it ought to have done, yet the proportion of failures was much too large. Men like P—y H—s were far too numerous—even if there was only one per cent. The only thing perhaps that could be worse, would be a system by which mediocrity was stereotyped, excellence rendered impossible, and the vast country handed over to a class who would be as little fitted to make it prosper as a corps of Chinese Mandarins would be to administer the affairs of the United States.

For a time, at all events, the new method of selection worked well. Not only were hard-bargains excluded but men of a high degree of merit were obtained. The Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin sent out men, some of whom had graduated highly, while the rest were men expected to do so had they remained long enough. "Blood" was not necessary, but its better qualities were by no means wanting; for men who had enjoyed the education of those men must have been brought up in gentle traditions, and accustomed betimes to the kind treatment of inferiors, and that tact and good temper with equal which proceeds from what is called "knowledge of the world." But it is said that they have been disappointed; that they do not consider that faith has been kept with them; and that some have endeavoured, before it was too late, to return to the careers at home which were, once at least, open to their talents and advantages.

Be this as it may, it is out of such that our joint magistrate has been taken. His position is important. What the curate is to the parson of a populous parish, or the adjutant to the commanding officers of a regiment on active service, such is the joint sahib to the district officer. If he is his superior in intellect or in acquirements in general, he is his inferior in experience, and his subordinate in station. Yet, again, in power he is—to a large degree—coordinate, and in this co-ordinate subordination lies the difficulty of his task. If the district officer has his circle of toadies, so has the joint; indeed the worship of the rising sun is as of old peculiarly followed in the East, and not by the Guebres alone. If the joint then be a vain injudicious person, it will be easy for these flatterers to persuade him that his talents are fettered by his superior's jealousy, and his success the object of his constant ill-feeling. While that superior is present, the ill-advised joint will preserve a kind of armed neutrality towards him, and do his own share of the work, as it were, under protest; when the district officer takes his month to the Hills, the man who was given to him to be a help-meet unto him will put, as the French say, "sticks into his wheels." When the poor chief returns he will find his favourite tehsildar suspended, his pet orderly discharged, his sheristedar in custody on a charge of forgery.

These things ought not so to be, nor are they so generally. As a rule, the joint has been long enough in the service to have imbibed its traditions without acquiring the want of intellectual activity which has sometimes been its bane. Admiring the frank manliness of his senior, he will usefully, though modestly, communicate to his counsels that mistrust of the established fact, that tendency to believe in the possibility of improvement which his own superior education had thought him, better than they were learned at Haileybury. "Aristocrat par mœurs, democrat par principes" (Chateaubriand's motto) is the maxim of the man who wishes to conciliate an Asiatic society without permitting it to continue its idle and vicious repose. To do this, one must love the vulgar without being vulgar one-self, and sympathise generally with people who do not know what either sympathy or true greatness is. The men of two generations back, who kept zenanas, and fought cocks with nawabs, were more popular because less troublesome than the men of the present day; but they were untrue to their mission and might as well have never landed in India. It is not, however, necessary to go to the other extreme, and try to force native manners into Yankee moulds. *Festina lente*,—lead where you cannot drive.—*Englishman.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

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JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1870.

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On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
,, 3 do.	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
,, demand	1s. 11 3/16d.	do.
On Scotland do. On Ireland do.	1s. 11 3/16d.	do.
On Paris do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 8th April 1870.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50	at 1s. 11 5/8d.	per Re.
4 ,, ,,	at 1s. 11 1/2d.	,,
3 ,, ,,	at 1s. 11 7/16d.	,,
2 ,, ,,	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	,,
1 ,, ,,	at 1s. 11 1/4d.	,,
On demand	at 1s. 11 3/16d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 ,,
3 do.	3 ,,

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 8th April 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	£3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street,
London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. GLYN & Co
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta Madras.	Agra. Bombay.	Kurrachee. Lahore.	Shanghai. Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 11/16 per Rupee.

4 do.	1/11 9/16	,,
3 do.	1/11 7/16	,,
2 do.	1/11 3/8	,,
1 do.	1/11 5/16	,,
On demand	1/11 1/4	,,
On Scotland	1/11 1/4	,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1/11 1/4	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 9th April, 1870.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a

large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the

Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., HATTON GARDEN WORKS.

PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.

OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.

Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
14, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree

Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 horse power.

These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c., and can be driven either off the fly wheel on one side or off the driving pulley on the other.

The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.

Prices and further particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—

JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather hose pipe 6 feet long 5½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.

Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.

One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete.

One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Gwynnes' Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.

Galvanised Iron Ridging and Fixings.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of izes (Machine made.)

Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.
A large assortment of Hammers.
Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc.
Whitworth's Taps and Dies.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.
Beams and Scales and Weights.
A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.

Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application. W. NICOL & Co.

18th March 1870.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co.,

(Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN)
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1821.

Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.
11, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—William Steven, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Frederick H. Janson, Esq.

Henry Hulse Berens, Esq.
Hy. Bonham Carter, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq.
Charles F. Devas, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.
Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart.
James Goodson, Esq.
Archibald Hamilton, Esq.
Thompson Hankey, Esq.
Richard M. Harvey, Esq.
J. G. Hubbard, Esq.
G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
John Martin, Esq.
Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
James Morris, Esq.
Abram J. Robarts, Esq.
Henry Vigne, Esq.

Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,738
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

98, KING-STREET, MANCHESTER; 96, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON;
47, NORTH JOHN-STREET, LIVERPOOL;
80, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.
Capital One Million Sterling.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

DAVID HARRISON Esq., Chairman: BERNHARD LEIBERT, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

John Barratt, Esq.
Sir Edmund Buckley, Bart. M.P.
John Chapman, Esq.
James Chadwick, Esq.
Thomas Barham Foster, Esq.
John Holiday, Esq.
James Hutchinson, Esq.
William Mallalieu, Esq.
John Napier, Esq.

Secretary—Jas. B. Northcott.

Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of Property in Great Britain, in Foreign Countries, and the Colonies, at the usual rates.

The undersigned beg to give notice that they have been appointed Agents in Bombay to the above named Insurance Company and are now prepared to receive applications for all descriptions of Fire Insurances.

EDWARD BIGG & Co.

2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway ridson, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
William Hickman, Esq.
R. W. Kelley, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.

BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.

PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

H. Prentis, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq.
W. Nixon, Esq.
A. E. Ashley, Esq

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

THE CHINA and JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, 1,500,000 TAELS SHANGHAI SYCEE, IN 3,000 SHARES OF 500 TAELS EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL, TLS. 300,000, OR TLS. 100 PER SHARE.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

F. A. GROOM, Esq., of Messrs. Glover, Dow & Co.
W. JACKSON, Esq., of Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China.
R. W. LITTLE, Esq., of Messrs. Little & Co.
T. PROBST, Esq., of Messrs. Wm. Pustau & Co.
J. B. ROBERTSON, Esq., of Messrs. Bull, Purdon & Co.
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, Esq., of Messrs. Trautmann & Co.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

SECRETARIES, *pro tem*—Messrs. TRAUTMANN & Co.

COUNSEL TO THE COMPANY—N. J. HANNEN, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

LONDON.

COMMITTEE OF THREE DIRECTORS.

AGENTS—Messrs. ROBT. BENSON & Co.

Agents in Hongkong......... Messrs. Wm. Pustau & Co.
,, Hankow......... F. Major, Esq.
,, Foochow .... Messrs. John Forster & Co.
,, Yokohama......... Messrs. Aspinall, Cornes & Co
,, Singapore .... Messrs. Harrison, Smith & Co.

The Company will commence business probably this month, and due notice will be given thereof hereafter.

The Company will be a permanent one.

The Net Profits will be divided every year as follows: 30 per cent will be returned as Bonus to all Contributors of Business, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed. Interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum on the paid-up Capital will be paid to the Shareholders, and the Balance of the Net Profits carried to the Reserve Fund.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls 300,000, the Net Profits will be divided as follows: 30 per cent to all Contributors of Business; 20 per cent to the Reserve Fund; and 50 per cent to the Shareholders.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls. 500,000, the Net Profits will then be divided as follows: 30 per cent to all Contributors of Business, and 70 per cent to the Shareholders.

The Funds will be in the hands of the Directors, both at Shanghai and London, and also at such places where the business proves large enough to warrant a Committee of Directors.

A limited number of Shares have been reserved for Bombay.

For forms of application for Shares, and copies of the Deed of Settlement, apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents for the China & Japan Marine Insurance Company.

Bombay, 5th April 1870.

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY of EDINBURGH and LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

PRESIDENT:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B. and K.S.I.

The DIRECTORS beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the LIFE BUSINESS of the Company in India, they have resolved upon ESTABLISHING a BRANCH OFFICE in CALCUTTA.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of—

1.	THE ACCUMULATED FUNDS in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting as at 31st December 1868 to		£2,112,450
2	THE PAID-CAPITAL of the Company		250,000
	In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of	£1,750,000	
3.	THE LIFE REVENUE, which for 1868, consisted of—		
	Life Premiums	£267,533	
	Interest on Funds, &c.	93,210	
			360,748

THE RATES of PREMIUM are moderate.

NINE-TENTHS of the WHOLE PROFITS in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every FIVE YEARS.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS WILL BE MADE AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1870.

ALL POLICIES ON THE PARTICIPATING SCALE OPENED ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE WILL SHARE IN THE FUND THEN TO BE DIVIDED, WHICH WILL CONSIST OF THE PROFITS MADE DURING THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a Local Board of Directors, *viz.:*

H. M. Aitken, Esq., of Messrs. John Elliott & Co., Merchant.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
S. E. Collis, Esq., of Messrs. Stack, Collis, and Mirfield.
John F. Ogilvy, Esq., of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. Merchant.
Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.

MEDICAL OFFICER, Dr C Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
LAW AGENTS, Messrs. Stack, Collis and Mirfield.

W. B. WALLS, MANAGER.

Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information, may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, or from

W NICOL & Co.,
Agents for the Company in Bombay,

Bombay, 29th March 1870.

NOTICES.

LINDLEY & WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS,
23, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist. A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited), in connection with the ANGLO-MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited), the FALMOUTH, GIBRALTAR and MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited), and the MARSEILLES, ALGIERS and MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).

Direct Submarine Telegraph Communication with EUROPE and AMERICA via RED SEA, EGYPT, and MALTA.

The British Indian Submarine Telegraph between BOMBAY and SUEZ will be OPENED for the Transmission of Messages to ADEN, EGYPT, EUROPE and AMERICA on the 26th March.

THE PUBLIC ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO INSERT, IN THE PREAMBLE OF EACH MESSAGE, via RED SEA, TO INSURE ITS BEING SENT BY THE SUBMARINE ROUTE. THESE WORDS WILL BE TRANSMITTED FREE OF CHARGE.

Until the opening of the Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta line. which will be laid in May next, messages for England will be forwarded by the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company's lines to Alexandria, and thence by the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company's Cable to Malta and their land lines through Italy

These lines are worked throughout by English Clerks under one Management.

The following Tariff has been arranged for the transmission of Messages from Bombay:—

RATES FOR TELEGRAMS OF TWENTY WORDS

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Aden	15	0	0	Luxemburg	28	0	0
Algeria	28	8	0	Malta	25	4	0
Austria	27	12	0	Norway	29	0	0
Baden	27	4	0	Papal States	26	8	0
Barbary, Tripoli, Bhen-				Portugal	30	10	8
ghazi	24	0	0	Russia, Europe	29	12	0
Bavaria	27	4	0	Do on Caucasus	31	0	0
Belgium	27	12	0	Do Asia, West of			
Corfu	27	12	0	Tomsk	32	12	0
Denmark	28	0	0	Do Asia, East of			
Egypt	20	0	0	Tomsk	36	0	0
France and Corsica	27	12	0	Servia	28	0	0
Germany, North	27	12	0	Spain	31	8	0
Gibraltar	29	0	0	Sweden	28	12	0
Greece	28	0	0	Switzerland	27	0	0
Great Britain	30	0	0	Tunis	28	8	0
Hungary	27	12	0	Turkey, Europe	28	0	0
Hohenzollern	27	8	0	Do Asia, Seaports	29	12	0
Holland	27	12	0	Do do Inland	31	4	0
Italy	26	8	0	United Principalities	28	0	0
London	30	0	0	Wurtemburg	27	8	0

HALF THE ABOVE RATES FOR EVERY ADDITIONAL TEN WORDS.

SPECIAL TARIFF FOR TELEGRAMS OF TEN WORDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Alexandria	13	8	0	Great Britain & Ireland	20	0	0
Aden	10	0	0	Malta	17	0	0
Cairo	13	8	0	Suez	13	8	0

Messages for this line will be received at the Government Telegraph Office, but it is necessary that the words "Via Red Sea," should always be written in the preamble.

Message forms or books will be supplied gratis on application to the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to
GEORGE B. STACEY,
General Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th March 1870.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS BY LAST MAIL.
Ten Annas per Shilling.

Lyra Innocentium, illustrated by Photographs, morocco Rs.	18	12
Wilson's Lectures on Ekzema and Ekzematous Affections	6	12
Hume's Essays, Literary, Moral, and Political. New Edition.	3	4
Wilberforce's Heroes of Hebrew History	5	12
Carlyle's Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, Vol. 1, Library Edition	5	12
Wonders of the Plant World	1	8
Grote's Greece. New edition. Vols. 1 to 5	18	12
Hans Breitman's Ballads, complete	3	0
Barton's Vikram and the Vampire, or Tales of Hindoo Devilry	5	12
Althaus on Medical Electricity, theoretical and practical	9	8
Pepy's Memoirs and Diary. Cheap Edition	2	4
Lacroir's Arts of the Middle Ages, colored plates	20	0
Do. in French do.	22	8
Stretton. By Henry Kingsley	3	12
Kaye's Lives of Indian Officers. 3 Vols.	11	4
Dufton on Billiards	6	12
Noad's Student's Manual of Electricity	7	12
Tennyson's Shorter Poems	5	12
——— Idylls	4	8
——— Holy Grail	4	8
——— In Memoriam	3	12
——— Maud	3	4
——— Princess	3	4
Hamilton's Pianoforte Tutor	2	8
Macaulay's Essays, cheap edition	3	12
English Cyclopædia of Natural History, Supplement	7	0
Ouida's Chandos, Strathmore, Under Two Flags, each	3	4
Two Marriages. By author of John Halifax	3	12
Leisure Hour. Vol. 1869	4	8
Belgravia. Vol. X	4	12
Daury's Physical Geography of the Sea	3	12
Milke's Greater Britain	3	12
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WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER.	DRAWING-ROOM.	BRACELETS.
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Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO

25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;

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NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have

commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

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TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
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Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, [illegible] Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for [illegible] Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings sterling, the [illegible] will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of [illegible], a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Steam Launch complete with Machinery:—

23 feet long, to seat 8 persons	£145
30 feet long, to seat 12 persons	£195
37 feet long, to seat 20 persons	£245
43 feet long, to seat 30 persons	£360

Machinery to suit boats built abroad:—

Of about 23 feet long	£95
,, 30 feet long	£115
,, 37 feet long	£140
,, 43 feet long	£180

Any of the above Steamers can be carried on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use.

Full particulars forwarded on application to

YARROW AND HEDLEY,
ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses can be obtained at the office of this Journal.

JOHN MOIR and SON,

Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,

Purveyors by Special Appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh,

Supply, of the finest quality.

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrées, Bacon, Hams, Tongue Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish Patés, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Table Jellies, Mushroon Ketchup, Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powder, &c.

J. M. S. are also the Sole Proprietors of the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S SAUCE.

Consumers will find that some of our Goods are rather higher in price than other manufacturers', but in the end they will prove the cheapest, being all of superior quality, more especially our Soups, a 1-lb. tin of which, with the addition of an equal quantity of water, will make two pounds of rich Soup.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING,

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple Brown and Black. Greens and Blue.

Oils, Turpentine and Brushes. Varnishes specially manufactured for India.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, London.

CAUTION:—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

SALE BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,

NOS. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

AN AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, fine square pianoforte by J. C. Doring and Co, plated glass and crockeryware &c., at Bellasis Road, (opposite the shop of Messrs. Treacher and Co.)

To-morrow Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will submit for sale by public auction, at the above-mentioned place, all the handsome carved furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a fine mahogany square pianoforte by J. C. Doring & Co., &c., the property of R. P. Brunton, Esq. The same comprises, carved circular pier and other tables, whatnots, chiffoniers, teapoys, conversation sofa and reclining couches, drawing-room easy and arm chairs, horned hatstand, pier glasses in gilt frames, carved lady's writing table, dining and camp tables, sideboard, bronze hanging argand lamps, folding screen, carpets, carved 4 post bedsteads, dressing and wash hand tables, toilet glasses, presses, wardrobes, chests of drawers, light American chairs, plated double light hanging argand lamp and drops, cutlery, rocking horse, copper cooking utensils and dispense articles, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

One mail phaeton with a bay Arab horse, and a set of plated mounted harness complete

No catalogues, and the property on view.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

An English-built double-seated brougham by Kesterton, with lamps, pole, &c.
Madeira in cases.
Cases of Castillion brandy.
English white towels of sizes.
Few barrels of T beer in quarts and pints.
Few dozen best sherry in quarts.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th April, 1870.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow Wednesday, the 13th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay:—

5 cases T red goods
3 ditto yellow prints
4 bales superior canvas
1 case superior samples of cutlery
4 ditto Bohemian glasswares containing centre pieces, flower vases, card plates, honey pots, toilet bottles, goglets, panoramic cups, punch bowl, soap and brush pots, candlesticks, salt cellars, ring stands and table ornaments of great varieties
7 crates earthenwares
1 case dram bottles

Manilla rope, 2 coils of 8 inches, 2 of 7, 2 of 5½, 4 of 4½, 4 of 4, 5 of 3½, 6 of 3, all 120 fathoms long.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF PRINTED GOODS, &c.

To-morrow Wednesday, the 13th inst., sale commencing at 2 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, under instructions from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. in their godown in Graham's Buildings.

A quantity of 7/8 and 9/8 prints and gopa cloth and printed and wooven handkerchieves and Arabic loonghies and Muscat scarfs of various sizes and descriptions.

SALE of DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

To-morrow Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, on the Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Hussainbhoy Goolam Hussain and Co., on account of the concerned—

H G H & Co.—195 bags Mauritius sugar, damaged by seawater ex Tropique
H A H E—29 ditto ditto ditto ex Tropique.

SALE of HANDSOME household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, horse and harness, poney, &c., in Middle Colaba.

Without Reserve to the highest bidders.

On Thursday, the 14th instant, sale commencing about noon Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at his residence, the late J. N. Sanitarium, Middle Colaba, household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, horse, poney, &c., of the Rev. Mr. Maule, proceeding to England, the same comprises wine leaf pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated dish covers, curry dishes, cruet, liquor and egg frames, tea and coffee service, ice pitchers, salvers, spoons and forks, dessert knives, cutlery, neatly carved furniture, such as drawing-room table with marble top, sideboard, whatnot, round sofa side writing, washing and dressing tables, clothes and gown presses, camp cots, chest of drawers, easy, arm, dining and drawing-room chairs, single and double screens, walnutwood drawing-room set, comprises half-back couches, easy, prediew chairs, teapoys, single and double hanging argand lustres, table and reading lamps, table ornaments, dispense and bath-room furniture, cooking utensils, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A strong iron grey Arab horse, very quiet and willing
A poney with saddle and bridle
A plated mounted single harness
6,000 bundles hay, &c., &c.

N. B.—Catalogues are being published, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND BUNGALOW IN LOVE LANE, MAZAGON.

On Monday, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to public auction on the premises, all that valuable property situate in Love Lane, Mazagon, close to the premises occupied by H. H. Aga Khan, consisting of 8,522 square yards or thereabouts of excellent land planted with valuable fruit trees together with the spacious mansion erected thereon two stories high very conveniently planned for the accommodation of its occupants with ample outhouses for servants, gardeners, horses, carriages, &c., all which said property is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the said Love Lane and partly by property now or late of Shah Veerjee Nursey, on or towards the west by property now or late of Kursondass Runchordass, on or towards the north by the said Love Lane, and on or towards the south partly by property now or late of Cursetjee Jamsetjee Furdonjee and partly by the property of Veerjee Nursey, all which property is assessed under No. 5, and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 30.

This property would be a most suitable residence for a Rajah or native chief having ample accommodation in all respects. The gardens are tastifully laid out, and while they form an attraction to the eye are a source of no small revenue. There are two magnificent built wells, which afford an ample supply of water for the irrigation of the property. The surrounding residences are those of H. H. Aga Khan, the Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, Hajee Esmail Hubib and others, and there can be little doubt that land in this vicinity will in time be anxiously sought after and will with difficulty obtained.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

To be sold by public auction, on the 20th day of April instant at the office of the undersigned by order of the mortgagees, the following properties:—

Land situate at Mahim in the Island of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 542 containing by admeasurement 5,430 square yards or thereabouts, bounded towards the east by a public road, towards the west by the oart of Joseph de Cruz, towards the north by the property of one Sudanund Gunputjee, and towards the south by the property of one Sucaram Wittoba.

Inam land situate at Chinchpoogly containing by admeasurement 40,000 square yards or thereabouts, bounded towards the east by the property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, Esquire, towards the west by the property formerly of Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia, Esquire, towards the north partly by the property of one Raghoba Crustnajee, and in other part by the property of Ruttonjee Ardaseer Wadia, alias Ruttonjee Rustomjee Wadia, Esq., and towards the south by the property of Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia, Esquire, together with the two messuages thereon, known as Barr's and Creswell's Bungalows. The above property will be sold either together or in lots as may be decided on the day of sale.

Land situate at Byramjee Homjee Lane or Street, on the west side thereof within the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 99 square yards or thereabouts, bounded towards the east by the said Byramjee Homjee lane, towards the west by the property of Motheebaie widow of the late Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia, Esquire, towards the north by the property of one Sudasew Wishwanath, and towards the south by the property of the late Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, Esquire, together with the messuage thereon, assessed under No. 10, particulars of the above and conditions of sale may be obtained at the office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, Solicitors, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, and at the office of the Auctioneers Marine Street, Fort.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An English-built neat light mail Phaeton nearly new, with a powerful showy bay Arab 6 years old free from vice, with a set of nearly new plated harness, a very attractive and respectable turn out can be seen at 2 hours' notice.

Bombay, 12th April 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
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